

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF MINES

JOHN W. FINCH, DIRECTOR

INFORMATION CIRCULAR

THE JOSEPH A. HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION AND ITS AWARDS



BY

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By D. Harrington²

INTRODUCTION

Every few weeks United States newspapers of 25 or 30 years ago ran scare-heads telling of some mine disaster, which was a first-page attraction for a day or two and then was forgotten until another disaster occurred a few weeks later. Interspersed with these disasters were the so-called sniping mine accidents, causing the death of one or two mine workers. The summation of all types of mine fatalities usually exceeded 3,000 a year. In the period 1906-10, inclusive, there were 84 major explosion disasters (or about 17 per year) in United States coal mines; the fatalities resulting from those disasters numbered 2,388 for the 5-year period. These frightful catastrophies helped to cause the total number of fatalities in our coal mines for the 5 years (including the fatalities from major explosions) to reach the enormous total of 13,268, an average of 2,658 per year. In addition, some hundreds of other types of mining accidents swelled the annual fatality list to upwards of 3,000.

This admittedly deplorable condition created so much Nation-wide comment that Congress was impressed with the necessity of having something done by the Federal Government with a view to trying to halt at least some of the excessive loss of life in our mines; in consequence, the Bureau of Mines was created and began to function in July 1910.

The prevention of accidents and ill health in mining therefore was the keystone of the Bureau's inception; from the outset and until the present, the prevention of accidents and ill health in the mining and allied industries has been one of the most important parts of the work of the Bureau of Mines. As the work progressed, it was found that "accident prevention is a journey, rather than a destination" and that there is not, as yet, any royal road to safety in mining. Numerous types of accident-prevention activity were tested. In trying to bring about greater safety and to reduce ill health in the mining and allied industries the Bureau has found it to be good policy not to have "all of its eggs in one basket"; one of the most consistently helpful agencies in the numerous kinds of safety activities fostered by the Bureau is the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association.

1 The Bureau of Mines will welcome reprinting of this paper, provided the following footnote acknowledgment is used: "Reprinted from U. S. Bureau of Mines Information Circular 6831."

2 Chief, Health and Safety Branch, U. S. Bureau of Mines.

FOUNDING AND ORGANIZATION

The Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association was founded in 1916 by 24 leading national organizations of the mining, metallurgical, and allied industries to commemorate the efforts of Dr. Joseph Austin Holmes, the first director of the United States Bureau of Mines, in trying to reduce accidents and ill health in the mining and allied industries and to promote the doctrines of safety and the conservation of life in those industries. Therefore, the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association is a national association of national associations.

Several organizations have been voted into membership since the founding of the association in 1916; at present there are 29 member organizations, as follows:

- American Association for the Advancement of Science
- American Ceramic Society
- American Chemical Society
- American Federation of Labor
- American Gas Association
- American Institute of Chemical Engineers
- American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers
- American Mining Congress
- American Red Cross
- American Society for Testing Materials
- American Society of Mechanical Engineers
- Coal Mining Institute of America
- Geological Society of America
- Holmes Safety Association
- International Railway Fuel Association
- International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers
- Mine Inspectors Institute of America
- Mining and Metallurgical Society of America
- National Academy of Sciences
- National Coal Association
- National Safety Council
- Personnel Research Federation
- Smithsonian Institution
- Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education
- The Electrochemical Society
- United Mine Workers of America
- United States Bureau of Mines
- United States Geological Survey
- United States Public Health Service

The first annual meeting of the permanent organization was held in Washington, D. C., on March 4, 1916, and the following resolution was passed giving the objects of the association:

(1) The making of one or more annual awards with or without honorariums, to be known as the "Holmes Safety Award," for the encouragement of those originating, developing, and installing the most efficient safety devices, appliances, or methods in the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and mineral industries, previous to the close of the preceding calendar year; these awards to be the result of reports and investigations made by the secretary and representatives of the Association.

(2) The awarding of suitable medals, from time to time, for personal heroism or distinguished service in the saving of life, in any branch of the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and mineral industries.

It was the aim of the association to bring safety in the mining industry before the public and to stimulate the safety movement through giving suitable awards. To carry out this work a campaign was launched to raise a permanent fund of one hundred thousand dollars, the interest from this fund to be used for purchasing suitable awards annually. The late David T. Day, first secretary of the association, was largely instrumental in starting a campaign to raise this money during the latter part of 1916, but due to the entrance of the United States into the World War in 1917 and the pressing need for relief funds, only \$11,000 was collected. This amount was invested, and the interest has been used to make the annual awards.

Inasmuch as the fundamental object of the association is commemoration of the name of the first director of the United States Bureau of Mines in connection with his efforts to forward health and safety in the mining and allied industries, the constitution of the organization stipulated that the Director of the Bureau of Mines should act as president. This has automatically caused its affairs to be associated very intimately with the health and safety work of the Bureau of Mines, and for several years the head of the safety work of the Bureau of Mines has been elected secretary of the association. The close connection between the J. A. Holmes Safety Association and the United States Bureau of Mines has been of mutual benefit, and the effects of these benefits have been felt not only by the two organizations but also by the mining and allied industries in the vast strides towards greater safety in mining; the safety awards of the association have placed before the industry the data on which the awards have been made, showing by actual accomplishments in safe operation of mining activities that mining, while perhaps afflicted with numerous safety handicaps, can be, and in many cases is, conducted almost as safely as nearly any other of the so-called hazardous types of industrial work.

HERO AWARDS

Although it was one of the original purposes of the association to issue awards for the perfection of safety devices, appliances, or methods it has been felt that such an award could not be made until the association has a larger endowment fund. Hence only awards for heroic service were issued from 1913 to 1927; in the latter year the association began to issue awards for

meritorious safety records, and at present such awards constitute the major activity of the organization and one which exercises a vital effect upon safety in the mining and allied industries.

The first awards made were announced by Dr. Van H. Manning, president of the association and Director of the United States Bureau of Mines, at the dedication of the buildings of the Bureau of Mines Experiment Station at Pittsburgh, Pa., on October 1, 1919. Sixteen gold medals were given for meritorious service in the saving and attempt to save life.

From 1919 to 1925, only one class of award (a gold medal) was given by the association, namely, that for an heroic act in connection with the mining and allied industries. After many cases were presented to the association it was decided to revise the schedule of award and make four classes, gold, silver, and bronze medals and certificates of honor, depending upon the degree of risk involved in performing the meritorious service; and it was decided that no award of this type should be made except to workers in the mining and allied industries for acts in which their lives had been risked or actually lost.

These awards for meritorious service, or hero awards as they are frequently called, have been given annually since 1919, and during the 16-year period 1919-1934, 186 awards were issued. The following table gives the distribution of these awards by years:

Year	Gold medals	Silver medals	Bronze medals	Certificates of honor	Total awards
1919	16				16
1920	7				7
1921	12				12
1922	5				5
1923	4				4
1924	5				5
1925	1				1
1926		1	2		3
1927	1		2		3
1928	3	2	10		15
1929	5	3		26	34
1930		1	14		15
1931	5	13	9	6	33
1932	2	7			9
1933	2	5	3	2	12
1934	4	8			12
Total	72	40	40	34	186

In a number of instances the persons performing the heroic acts have lost their lives; it has been the aim of the association to stress the taking of safety precautions and use of good judgment in saving or attempt to save life, and in considering the merit of the cases presented, these features have been the deciding factor.

Due to limited space the details of the various cases cannot be presented, but the wording on the certificates given the individuals (and reproduced in this paper) contains a brief statement of the act. The men to whom these hero awards have been given have risked their own lives to save the lives of others by such acts as returning to the explosion zone to assist fellow workers, changing the course of ventilation to protect imprisoned miners at the time of fire, entering a burning shaft to attempt to warn fellow workers, working under dangerous roof conditions to release imprisoned men, and numerous other dangerous tasks. There is no question that the recipients of these awards have deserved the designation of "hero".

These heroic acts have been performed on a total of 84 occasions; 43 awards were made for service at 17 fires, 33 awards in connection with 13 explosions, and 110 awards in connection with 47 miscellaneous accidents.

The hero awards were distributed through 26 States as follows:

States	Occurrences	Awards
Alabama	2	2
Arizona	6	43
Arkansas	1	1
California	5	7
Colorado	6	7
Florida	1	1
Idaho	1	2
Illinois	3	5
Indiana	2	2
Kansas	1	4
Kentucky	1	2
Maryland	1	1
Michigan	2	2
Minnesota	2	2
Missouri	2	2
Montana	3	15
Nevada	1	1
New Mexico	2	2
Ohio	4	7
Oklahoma	5	10
Pennsylvania	12	33
Texas	3	7
Utah	1	1
Washington	1	1
West Virginia	7	14
Wyoming	9	12
	84	186

The greatest number of occurrences of explosions, fires, or accidents recognized by hero awards was in Pennsylvania, with 12, and West Virginia was second with 7; these two States produce the largest amount of the country's coal.

The division of the awards according to industry is shown in the following table:

Industry	Gold medals	Silver medals	Bronze medals	Certificates of honor	Total awards
Coal	40	23	23		86
Metal	26	7	14	28	75
Nonmetal	2	-	-	-	2
Petroleum	4	10	2	6	22
Construction	-	-	1	-	1

Persons engaged in coal mining have received the largest number of awards and the class of awards given, namely, 40 gold, 23 silver, and 23 bronze medals, indicates that in general the hazards to persons engaged in these heroic acts have been greater than in other industries. The first awards made to persons in the petroleum industry were presented in 1931, and the 22 awards given in the 3 years 1931 were in connection with 4 fires and 9 miscellaneous accidents.

An alphabetical list of the names of the persons receiving the awards and the wording appearing on the certificates is given at the end of this paper.

Two of the men listed, E. L. Haas and Robert Stevenson, have received both silver and bronze medals for services they performed on two different occasions in the Kinloch mine of the Valley Camp Coal Co., Parnassus, Pa.

OTHER TYPES OF AWARD

Until 1927 the only awards given by the association were those for heroic acts, but on February 16, 1927 a special meeting of the board of directors was held to discuss classes of awards which could be made for persons or companies developing meritorious safety devices or methods or having exceptional safety records. A motion was passed that a certificate of honor be given as an award and that awards be made under the following three headings:

1. Safety devices
2. Safety methods
3. Exceptional safety records of mines or organizations.

At the meeting in 1927 four awards for exceptional safety records were made by the board of directors: To the Muncie mine, Federal Mining & Smelting Co., Baxter Springs, Kan.; the Ford Collieries Co., Curtisville, Pa.; the Speed open limestone-rock quarry, Louisville Cement Co., Speed, Ind.; and the No. 6 mine, United States Coal & Coke Co., Gary, W. Va.

Due to limited space the details of the various cases cannot be presented, but the wording on the certificates given the individuals (and reproduced in this paper) contains a brief statement of the act. The men to whom these hero awards have been given have risked their own lives to save the lives of others by such acts as returning to the explosion zone to assist fellow workers, changing the course of ventilation to protect imprisoned miners at the time of fire, entering a burning shaft to attempt to warn fellow workers, working under dangerous roof conditions to release imprisoned men, and numerous other dangerous tasks. There is no question that the recipients of these awards have deserved the designation of "hero".

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Colorado	6	7
Florida	1	1
Idaho	1	2
Illinois	3	5
Indiana	2	2
Kansas	1	4
Kentucky	1	2
Maryland	1	1
Michigan	2	2
Minnesota	2	2
Missouri	2	2
Montana	3	15
Nevada	1	1
New Mexico	2	2
Ohio	4	7
Oklahoma	5	10
Pennsylvania	12	33
Texas	3	7
Utah	1	1
Washington	1	1
West Virginia	7	14
Wyoming	9	12
	84	186

The greatest number of occurrences of explosions, fires, or accidents recognized by hero awards was in Pennsylvania, with 12, and Wyoming, second with 9.

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Petroleum	4	10	2	6	22
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Similar awards for meritorious safety records have been made annually since 1927, 283 such awards being made to mines, plants, companies, associations, or individuals in the mining and allied industries during the 8-year period 1927-34.

The awards were distributed as follows:

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Total
Coal mines or mining companies	2	4	5	10	8	28	33	40	130
Metal mines or mining companies	1	3	3	4	9	11	19	9	59
Nonmetallic mines or plants	-	2	1	1	7	1	4	6	22
Petroleum plants or companies	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	-	8
Quarries	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	5
Associations	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	5
Mills or smelters	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	3
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
Individuals									
Coal mining	-	-	2	-	3	8	17	9	39
Metal mining	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	-	6
Nonmetallic mining	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3
Total awards	4	9	11	13	38	57	76	70	283

Grouping these awards by industries, coal mining is again in the lead with 171 awards, metal mining second with 69, nonmetallic third with 32, petroleum industry fourth with 8 and miscellaneous companies fifth with 3.

The awards were distributed by States as follows:

Alabama	13
Arizona	4
California	6
Colorado	9
Illinois	11
Indiana	3
Kansas	3
Kentucky	5
Louisiana	4
Michigan	29
Minnesota	13
Montana	2
New Mexico	4
New York	1
Ohio	16
Oklahoma	2
Pennsylvania	71
Tennessee	5
Utah	8
Virginia	7
Washington	2
West Virginia	26
Wyoming	14
Wisconsin	6
	264

Nineteen awards were made to companies and associations with mines or plants operated in various States throughout the United States that were not included under the distribution by States.

WINNERS OF HERO AWARDS

Here follows an alphabetical list of persons who have received hero awards from the association, with the number of the award and the year in which it was given. After this the hero awards are listed in numerical order, with the wording on the certificates which accompanied them:

Gold Medals

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Year</u>
36	Anderson, William	1922	74	Keener, Davis	1929
72	Bellah, E. J.	1929	10	Keith, George Washington	1919
17	Beondich, Daniel	1920	11	Klaus, August	1919
18	Boardman, John Latson	1920	28	Krueger, K. P.	1921
175	Boyle, Robert J.	1934	12	Krum, Frank	1919
1	Brennan, Neal	1919	158	Lantz, Irl H.	1932
41	Carter, Frank	1923	177	Major, Benjamin F.	1934
19	Collins, James	1920	75	Marchello, Michael	1929
20	Conroy, Michael	1920	38	Martin, W. H.	1922
2	Cooney, Thomas	1919	178	McGilvra, John	1934
45	Cotton, Isaac	1924	43	McKiernan, William H.	1923
50	Culp, William	1925	13	Mitchell, Adam B.	1919
73	Daley, Zeno	1929	14	Mitchell, William G.	1919
21	Delmarh, Jacob	1920	22	Moore, James D.	1920
3	Dugan, Manus	1919	29	Murphy, Francis Henry	1921
58	DuPree, Amiel	1928	39	Murphy, James	1922
156	Ewing, Emory	1932	30	Ogilvie, Alex	1921
24	Farlin, Herbert	1921	47	Pahule, Louis	1924
4	Farmer, John Calvin	1919	48	Pavlisin, Michael	1924
25	Ferrington, William	1921	49	Phillips, Clifford	1924
5	Foltz, Clyde	1919	31	Pierce, Frank	1921
6	Frowen, Granite J.	1919	132	Power, Homer E.	1931
141	Fullmer, G. Elmo	1931	32	Reichert, George	1921
26	Gold, Thomas	1921	66	Roach, David	1928
27	Gregovich, John	1921	33	Robinson, Lasco	1921
7	Hardy, Samuel	1919	44	Rumpf, Peter	1923
126	Hedden, Elwin Arthur	1931	34	Ryan, Lew E.	1921
54	Hislop, Thomas	1927	173	Samaripa, Andres	1933
42	Hoy, Warren A.	1923	23	Sheridan, Peter	1920
37	Hudson, James	1922	15	Softcheck, Michael	1919
170	Jackson, Willie M.	1933	40	Springs, A. W.	1922
176	Jones, David H.	1934	136	Stephens, Eulus M.	1931
46	Jones, Eben W.	1924	76	Stubblefield, John	1929
8	Jones, Lewis Meredith	1919	69	Thompson, Louis	1928
127	Jones, Ora Otis	1931	16	Turner, Henry Clay	1919
9	Jones, Samuel	1919	35	Williams, Clarence	1921

JOSEPH A. HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

CITATIONS FOR HEROIC SERVICE

1919

1. NEAL BRENNAN (Gold)
who died attempting to save life,
Pennsylvania Mine, Butte, Montana
February 14, 1916.
2. THOMAS COONEY (Gold)
for saving life in Pennsylvania Mine,
Butte, Montana, February 14, 1916.
3. MANUS DUGAN (Gold)
who died after saving lives
of 27 miners, Speculator Mine,
Butte, Montana, June 8, 1917.
4. JOHN CALVIN FARMER (Gold)
who died in attempting the rescue
of two miners, Havaco, W. Va.,
December 21, 1918.
5. CLYDE FOITZ (Gold)
who died attempting rescue
of imprisoned miners, Mt. Braddock, Pa.,
January 20, 1919.
6. GRANITE J. FROWEN (Gold)
for saving life in Pennsylvania Mine,
Butte, Montana, February 14, 1916.
7. SAMUEL HARDY (Gold)
who died attempting the rescue of
imprisoned miners, Mt. Braddock, Pa.,
January 20, 1919.
8. LEWIS MEREDITH JONES (Gold)
who died attempting to save im-
prisoned miners, Barrackville, W. Va.,
October 20, 1916.
9. SAMUEL JONES (Gold)
who died in mine attempting the
rescue of John Calvin Farmer,
Havaco, W. Va., December 21, 1918.

10. GEORGE WASHINGTON KEITH (Gold)
for hazardous risk taken in mine
in effort to rescue John Calvin Farmer,
Havaco, W. Va., Dec. 21, 1918.
11. AUGUST KLAUS (Gold)
for assisting the rescue of two
imprisoned miners, Mt. Braddock, Pa.
January 20, 1919.
12. FRANK KNUM (Gold)
for assisting the rescue of two imprisoned
miners, Mt. Braddock, Pa., January 20,
1919.
13. ADAM B. MITCHELL (Gold)
for hazardous risk taken in mine
assisting in rescue of G. W. Keith,
Havaco, W. Va., December 21, 1918.
14. WILLIAM G. MITCHELL (Gold)
who died attempting to save life,
Pennsylvania Mine, Butte, Montana,
February 14, 1916.
15. MICHAEL SOFTCHECK (Gold)
for assisting the rescue of two
imprisoned miners, Mt. Braddock, Pa.
January 20, 1919.
16. HENRY CLAY TURNER (Gold)
for hazardous risk taken in mine
assisting in rescue of G. W. Keith,
Havaco, W. Va., December 21, 1918.

1920

17. DANIEL BEONLICH (Gold)
for rescue of miners from Belgrade
Mine fire, Biwabik, Minnesota,
February 1, 1919.
18. JOHN LATSON BOARDMAN (Gold)
for assisting in saving life of
Frank Pierce and others in Leonard
Mine fire, Butte, Montana,
February 28, 1917.

19. JAMES COLLINS (Gold)
for hazardous risk taken to rescue
Peter F. Grant and Emil Sayko, who,
after 14 days' imprisonment, were
rescued, Cold-Hunter Mine, Mullan,
Idaho, November 21, 1919.
20. MICHAEL COLROY (Gold)
who died attempting to save lives
of miners, Speculator Mine, Butte,
Montana, June 8, 1917.
21. JACOB DELMARH (Gold)
for hazardous risk taken to rescue
Peter F. Grant and Emil Sayko, who,
after 14 days' imprisonment, were
rescued, Gold-Hunter Mine, Mullan,
Idaho, November 21, 1919.
22. JAMES D. MOORE (Gold)
who died after having saved the
lives of six miners, Speculator
Mine, Butte, Montana, June 8, 1917.
23. PETER SHERIDAN (Gold)
who died attempting to save lives
of miners, Speculator Mine, Butte,
Montana, June 8, 1917.

1921

24. HERBERT FARLIN (Gold)
for hazardous risk taken to save
life following fire in Leonard
Mine, Butte, Montana, February 28,
1917.
25. WILLIAM FERRINGTON (Gold)
who died attempting the rescue of
William Webb and William Chowan,
Shot Firers, Jackson-Walker Coal
and Mining Company, Mine 17,
Franklin, Kansas.
26. THOMAS GOLD (Gold)
for hazardous risk in assisting in
removing William M. Quigley from
electric current and resuscitating
him - Folsom-Morris Mine, Lehigh,
Oklahoma, January 31, 1916.

27. JOHN GREGOVICH (Gold)
for assisting in rescue of
Frank Pierce, and other miners,
Leonard Mine, Butte, Montana,
February 28, 1917
28. K. P. KRUEGER (Gold)
for hazardous risk taken to save
life, Leonard Mine, Butte, Montana,
February 28, 1917
29. FRANCIS HENRY MURPHY (Gold)
who died attempting the rescue of
William Webb and William Chowan,
Shot Firers, Jackson-Walker Coal
and Mining Company, Mine 17,
Franklin, Kansas.
30. ALEX OGILVIE (Gold)
for hazardous risk in assisting
in removing William M. Quigley
from electric current and re-
suscitating him - Folsom-Morris
Mine, Lehigh, Oklahoma, January
31, 1916.
31. FRANK PIERCE (Gold)
for hazardous risk taken to save
life following fire in Leonard
Mine, Butte, Montana, February 28,
1917.
32. GEORGE REICHERT (Gold)
for hazardous risk taken to save
life following fire in Leonard
Mine, Butte, Montana, February 28,
1917.
33. LASCO ROBINSON (Gold)
who lost his life while traveling
through mine to warn miners of
impending explosion that took his
life, M. K. and T. Coal Company,
Dignan, Oklahoma, August 21, 1920.
34. LEW. E. RYAN (Gold)
for hazardous risk taken to save
life following fire in Leonard
Mine, Butte, Montana, February 28,
1917.

35. CLARENCE WILLIAMS (Gold)
who lost his life while traveling
through mine to warn miners of
impending explosion that took his
life, M. K. and T. Coal Company,
Degnan, Oklahoma, August 21, 1920.
- 1922
36. WILLIAM ANDERSON (Gold)
for hazardous risk taken that led
to the rescue of Peter McCall,
William Martin, Thomas Griffiths,
and Charles Fisher, following
explosion, Mine 17, Jackson-Walker
Coal & Mining Co., Frontenac, Kansas.
November 2, 1918.
37. JAMES HUDSON (Gold)
who lost his life by suffocation
while making effort to rescue
Henry De Winter, who also lost his
life by suffocation in Black Diamond
Mine No. 2, Black Diamond, Washington.
July 10, 1920.
38. W. H. MARTIN (Gold)
for the effort made to save R. A.
Chapman, who died from the gases
of the explosion, Parrish Mine,
Alabama, November 23, 1920.
39. JAMES MURPHY (Gold)
for hazardous risk taken that led to
the rescue of Peter McCall, William
Martin, Thomas Griffiths, and Charles
Fisher, following explosion, Mine 17,
Jackson-Walker Coal & Mining Co.,
Frontenac, Kansas, November 2, 1918.
40. A. W. SPRINGS (Gold)
for resuscitating men overcome while
exploring mine in search for live
miners, Franklin Coal & Coke Co.,
Royalton, Ill., Explosion, October 27,
1914.

1923

41. FRANK CARTER (Gold)
who rescued James Jackson from
dynamite fumes, Lincoln Colliery
drainage tunnel, Rausch Creek, Pa.
January 21, 1921.
42. WARREN A. HOY (Gold)
who lost his life in effort to
rescue James Jackson from dynamite
fumes, Lincoln Colliery drainage
tunnel, Rausch Creek, Pa.,
January 21, 1921.
43. WILLIAM H. MCKIERNAN (Gold)
who lost his life after rescuing
Robert O. Anderson from black
damp in a mine shaft, Kimberly,
Missouri, July 18, 1919.
44. PETER G. RUMPF (Gold)
who assisted in the rescue of
Frank Carter and John Payne from
dynamite fumes, Lincoln Colliery
drainage tunnel, Rausch Creek, Pa.,
January 21, 1921.

1924

45. ISAAC COTTON (Gold)
for recovery, from powder smoke and
gases, of Logan and Murl Bedwell, whose
clothes were ablaze. Jasonville Mine,
Jasonville, Ind., April 18, 1923.
46. EBEN W. JONES (Gold)
who lost his life while attempting to
give warning to four miners who also
lost their lives by the collapse of
the roof in Mount Jessup Mine, Peck-
ville, Penn., December 8, 1923.
47. LOUIS PAHULE (Gold)
for assisting in the rescue of Chester
Mott, who was overcome by gases from
explosives in the Yak Mine, Leadville,
Colo., October 3, 1923.

48. MICHAEL PAVLISIN (Gold)
for directing the barricading and
saving of 21 miners from mine gases
following explosion, Frontier, Wyo.,
August 14, 1923.

49. CLIFFORD PHILLIPS (Gold)
for assisting in barricading and
saving of 21 miners from mine gases
following explosion, Frontier, Wyo.,
August 12, 1923.

1925

50. WILLIAM CULP (Gold)
who lost his life in effort to rescue
William A. Stoneberger in shaft of
Detroit Rock Salt Company, Oakwood,
Michigan, June 15, 1924.

1926

51. LEE FETTY (Bronze)
for directing 20 men to a place of
safety following the explosion in
the Jamison No. 8 mine, Farmington,
W.Va., January 14, 1926, thus
saving their lives.

52. JOHN McNEIL (Bronze)
for assisting in directing 20 men to
a place of safety following the ex-
plosion in the Jamison No. 8 mine,
Farmington, W.Va., January 14, 1926,
thus saving their lives.

53. R. DOUGHTY TAYLOR (Silver)
for courageous attempt to protect a
fellow employee, Oscar Harris, against
impending danger, Attala Mine, Attala,
Alabama, December 19, 1925.

1927

54. THOMAS HISLOP (Gold)
for directing 63 men to place of
safety at risk of his life during a
fire in the Mt. Lookout Mine, Wyoming,
Pa., May 27, 1926.

55.

THOMAS TREWARTHA (Bronze)
for service in maintaining discipline
and directing work which contributed
to the safety and rescue of 42 men
imprisoned by a cave-in at the "G"
Pabst Shaft, Ironwood, Michigan,
September 24, 1926.

56.

GROVER WILSON (Bronze)
for courageous attempt to save the
life of L. C. Blair following explo-
sion in No. 5 Mine, Eccles, W. Va.,
March 9, 1926.

1928

57.

SAMUEL COOLEY (Silver)
for assisting in the successful rescue
of three miners following an explosion
in the No. 53 mine, Bethlehem Mines
Corporation, Cokeburg, Pa., April 2, 1927.

58.

AMIEL DuPREE (Gold)
for directing the recovery of and re-
viving John Patterson who had been over-
come by gases from a fire in the No. 5
Mine, Osage Coal Co., Krebs, Okla.,
March 15, 1927.

59.

H. M. HANSEN (Bronze)
same wording as A. Orten (no. 65).

60.

H. H. HENDERSON (Silver)
for assisting in the successful rescue
of three miners following an explosion in
the No. 53 Mine, Bethlehem Mines Corpor-
ation, Cokeburg, Pa., April 2, 1927.

61.

HARRY HOOVER (Bronze)
same wording as A. Orten (no. 65).

62.

THOMAS MASON (Bronze)
same wording as A. Orten (no. 65).

63.

THOMAS MATTHEWS (Bronze)
same wording as A. Orten (no. 65).

64.

HECTOR McNEIL (Bronze)
for giving warning of impending danger,
at personal risk, to 19 miners, result-
ing in their escape to higher ground at
time of flooding of Old Wise mine, Old
Wise Coal Co., Henryetta, Okla., April
14, 1927.

65. A. ORTEN (Bronze)
for assisting, at personal risk,
in the rescue of Alfred Ramsen, who
was overcome by gases in a raise,
and dead when recovered, in the
Junction mine, Calumet & Arizona
Mining Co., Lowell, Arizona,
February 28, 1927.
66. DAVID J. ROACH (Gold)
for successfully directing the rescue
of three miners following an explosion
in No. 53 mine, Bethlehem Mines Corpor-
ation, Cokeburg, Pa., April 2, 1927.
67. DANIEL SEED (Bronze)
for assisting, at personal risk, in the
rescue of Alfred Ramsen who was overcome
by gases in a raise, and dead when re-
covered, in the Junction mine, Calumet
& Arizona Mining Co., Lowell, Arizona,
February 28, 1927.
68. EARL SKINNER (Bronze)
same wording as A. Orten (no. 65).
69. LOUIS THOMPSON (Gold)
for his effort, at personal risk, to
revive fire boss, McCann, who had been
rendered unconscious by gases from a
fire in the No. 5 mine, Osage Coal Co.,
Krebs, Okla., March 15, 1927.
70. THOMAS TYSON (Bronze)
same wording as A. Orten (no. 65).
71. BASIL WALLMAN (Bronze)
same wording as A. Orten (no. 65).

1929

72. E. J. BELLAH (Gold)
for remaining at his post as hoisting
engineer while surrounded by fire and
raising five men from the shaft of the
Tecjon mine, Gleeson, Arizona, May 6,
1928.

73. ZENO DALEY (Gold)
who lost his life by being lowered
in the shaft into the fire zone while
endeavoring to render assistance to
save the lives of miners in No. 2
shaft, Magma Copper Company, Superior,
Arizona, November 24, 1927.
74. DAVID KEENER (Gold)
for assisting in the recovery of and
the saving of the life of fireboss
McCann, overcome by mine fire gases,
No. 5 mine, Osage Coal Co., Krebs,
Oklahoma, March 15, 1927.
75. MICHAEL MARCHELLO (Gold)
for risking his life in descending
the shaft and bringing to the surface
four miners while the hoist room and
surface structures were burning,
Teejon mine, Gleeson, Arizona, May 6,
1928.
76. JOHN STUBBLEFIELD (Gold)
for assisting in the recovery of and
the saving of the life of fireboss
McCann, overcome by mine fire gases,
No. 5 mine, Osage Coal Co., Krebs,
Oklahoma, March 15, 1927.
77. M. D. TRUCKENMILLER (Silver)
for risking his life in returning to
a pit in which twelve blasts had been
prepared and fuses lighted and assisted
in pulling eight fuses and thus saved
the life of James C. Doonan who had
fallen into the mill, Sunrise mine,
Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Sunrise,
Wyoming, November 20, 1928.
78. JOHN LAGIOS (Silver)
same wording as M. D. Truckenmiller (no. 77).
79. GEORGE B MENZ (Silver)
same wording as M. D. Truckenmiller (no. 77).

Diplomas Only

HONORABLE MENTION AND INSIGNIA for assisting at personal risk in an effort to rescue Loftus and Cerna, miners, who were overcome and died from the effect of gases from explosives in the Joy Raise, Humbolt mine, of the Phelps Dodge Corporation, Morenci, Ariz., November 15, 1928:

- | | |
|------|-------------------|
| 80. | JOSE AVILA |
| 81. | PAULINA AVILA |
| 82. | AURELIANO AYABAR |
| 83. | WALTER BURGESS |
| 84. | LAZO CORRAL |
| 85. | DOMINTO ESPINOSA |
| 86. | S. GONZALEZ |
| 87. | DAMIAN HERNANDEZ |
| 88. | LUIS HOLQUIN |
| 89. | JOSE IRIGOLLEN |
| 90. | FRED LeGRANDE |
| 91. | G. LUNA |
| 92. | G. MELENDEZ |
| 93. | JESUS MELENDEZ |
| 94. | ALEXANDER McLEAN |
| 95. | S. L. MONGE |
| 96. | JOCQUIN MONTES |
| 97. | LORENZO MUSSO |
| 98. | RICARDO RAMOS |
| 99. | ARTURO REYES, JR. |
| 100. | PEDRO SANCHEZ |
| 101. | G. SOBRIANO |
| 102. | PASQUAL SORIA |
| 103. | JUAN VALDEZ |
| 104. | BENINO VALENCIO |
| 105. | YCIDRIO YBARRA |

1950

- | | |
|------|---|
| 106. | ANDREW ACOFF (Bronze) |
| | for assisting John J. Murhamer at personal risk to a place of safety when Murhamer was partially overcome by gases following an explosion in the Kinloch mine, Valley Camp Coal Company, Parnassus, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1929. |

107. RANDOLPH ASHBY (Bronze)
for releasing Curtis Griffith from
fallen roof material which resulted
in a compound fracture of his leg and
hauling him a half mile to the outside
while himself having received a broken
collar bone and body bruises by the
same material, Swanton mine, Chapman
Coal Mining Company, Barton, Maryland,
July 17, 1929.
108. WILLIAM COWAN (Bronze)
for giving warning at personal risk in
descending a shaft with headframe burn-
ing and effecting the escape of six men
underground at the Terrible mine, Ilse,
Colorado, November 6, 1928.
109. JAMES DILLIPLANE (Silver)
for personal risk taken in removing
Clement Rochofskie from noxious gases
and assisting in his resuscitation,
Cameron Colliery, Susquehanna Collieries
Company, Shamokin, Pennsylvania,
December 22, 1927.
110. EDWARD L. HAAS (Bronze)
same wording as James Hogan (No. 111)
111. JAMES HOGAN (Bronze)
for directing men to place of safety at
some personal risk following an explosion
in the Kinloch mine, Valley Camp Coal
Company, Parnassus, Pennsylvania,
March 21, 1929.
112. E. R. JOBES (Bronze)
for directing men to place of safety at
some personal risk following an explosion
in the Kinloch mine, Valley Camp Coal
Company, Parnassus, Pennsylvania,
March 21, 1929.
113. JOHN KEARNEY (Bronze)
same wording as James Hogan (no. 111).

114. RICHARD LEE LAMBERT (Bronze)
for assisting at personal risk in the
rescue of Alfred Ramsen who lost his
life through suffocation by gases re-
sulting from explosives in a raise in
the Junction mine, Calumet and Arizona
Mining Company, Lowell, Arizona,
February 28, 1927.
115. ALBERT R. LEHMAN (Bronze)
for remaining at post of duty in pres-
ence of impending danger and assisting
in the release and recovery of Wally
Leshinskie who had been covered by a
sudden caving of the roof, Cameron
Colliery, Susquehanna Collieries Company,
Shamokin, Pennsylvania, December 10, 1928.
116. JAMES McGUIRE (Bronze)
same wording as James Hogan (no. 111).
117. JOHN J. MURHAMER (Bronze)
same wording as James Hogan (no. 111).
118. HARRY EUGENE NEY (Bronze)
for remaining at post of duty in pres-
ence of impending danger and assisting
in the release and recovery of Wally
Leshinskie who had been covered by a
sudden caving of the roof, Cameron Col-
liery, Susquehanna Collieries Company,
Shamokin, Pennsylvania, December 10, 1928.
119. FORREST A. REIN (Bronze)
for remaining at post of duty in presence
of impending danger and assisting in the
release and recovery of Wally Leshinskie
who had been covered by a sudden caving
of the roof, Cameron Colliery, Susquehanna
Collieries Company, Shamokin, Pennsylvania,
December 10, 1928.
120. ROBERT STEVENSON (Bronze)
same wording as James Hogan (no. 111).

1931

March 5

121. C. N. ABLE (Bronze)
for assembling a group of miners and directing the construction of a barricade for their protection following an explosion in the mine of the C.C.B. Smokeless Coal Company, Statesbury, W. Va., December 27, 1929.
122. JOHN BARISH (Silver)
for assisting at great personal risk in the release of a miner imprisoned under a fall of roof material in the Kinloch mine, Valley Camp Coal Company, Parnassus, Pa., September 9, 1930.
123. THOMAS FEATHERINGHAM (Bronze)
for assisting in regulating mine ventilation and directing a large number of miners to places of safety during a fire in the mine of the Warner Collieries Company, Wolf Run, Ohio, March 10, 1930.
124. E. L. HAAS (Silver)
for assisting at great personal risk in the release of a miner imprisoned under a fall of roof material in the Kinloch mine, Valley Camp Coal Company, Parnassus, Pa., September 9, 1930.
125. WILLIAM E. HAWKINS (Bronze)
for assisting, at personal risk, in the rescue of Alfred Ramsen who was overcome by gases in a raise, and dead when recovered, in the Junction mine, Calumet and Arizona Mining Company, Lowell, Ariz., February 28, 1927.
126. ELWIN ARTHUR HEDDEN (Gold)
for taking great personal risk in traveling a long distance to give warning to two fellow miners against an inrush of water, thus saving them from drowning in the mine of the Leyden Lignite Company, Leyden, Colorado, October 13, 1928.

127. ORA OTIS JONES (Gold)
for the release of a fellow workman
from under fallen roof material and
giving him treatment that saved his
life while suffering from injuries
himself and at serious personal risk,
Tidewater mine, The Koppers Coal
Company, Vivian, W. Va., November 1,
1930.
128. PETER J. KEARNEY (Silver)
for assisting, at personal risk, in
the release of a miner imprisoned
under a fall of roof material in the
Kinloch mine, Valley Camp Coal Com-
pany, Parnassus, Pa., September 9,
1930.
129. HENRY F. KIRCHDOERFER (Bronze)
for assembling and leading a group
of miners to a place of safety while
a flood of water entered the Tomhicken
mine of Coke Brothers & Company, Inc.,
Luzerne County, Pa., November 16, 1926.
130. WILLIAM MASON (Silver)
for assisting, at personal risk, in
the release of a miner imprisoned under
a fall of roof material in the Kinloch
mine, Valley Camp Coal Company, Parnas-
sus, Pa., September 9, 1930.
131. LEE E. MCKENZIE (Silver)
for risking his life in an unsuccessful
effort to save the life of a miner who
was asphyxiated by gases of an explo-
sive, Minnewas open pit, Oliver Iron
Mining Company, Virginia, Minn.,
February 5, 1927.
132. HOMER E. POWER (Gold)
for risking his life in descending a
smoke-filled shaft as the result of a
fire and effecting the rescue of two miners
in the No. 1 mine, The Grasselli Chemical
Company, Waco, Missouri, May ,
1927.

133. FRANK ROEDER (Bronze)
for assisting in regulating mine ventilation and directing a large number of miners to places of safety during a fire in the mine of the Warner Collieries Company, Wolf Run, Ohio, March 10, 1930.
134. W. H. STAYTON, JR. (Bronze)
for assisting, at personal risk, in the rescue of Alfred Ramsen who was overcome by gases in a raise, and dead when recovered, in the Junction mine, Calumet and Arizona Mining Company, Lowell, Ariz., February 28, 1927.
135. ANDREW SHRAMO (Bronze)
for assisting in regulating mine ventilation and directing a large number of miners to places of safety during a fire in the mine of the Warner Collieries Company, Wolf Run, Ohio, March 10, 1930.
136. EULUS M. STEPHENS (Gold)
for the rescue from drowning of a fellow workman following a rush of water from a broken impounding dam, American Agricultural Chemical Company, Pierce, Florida, September 25, 1928.
137. ROBERT STEVENSON (Silver)
for assisting at great personal risk in the release of a miner imprisoned under a fall of roof material in the Kinloch mine, Valley Camp Coal Company, Parnassus, Pa., September 9, 1930.
138. JAMES A. VAUGHN (Bronze)
for assembling a group of miners and directing the construction of a barricade for their protection following an explosion in the mine of the C.C.B. Smokeless Coal Company, Statesbury, W. Va., December 27, 1929.

June 30

139. WILLIAM DANIEL BATES (Silver)
for risking his life on August 23,
1927, in three attempts to rescue a
fellow workman of the Shell Petro-
leum Corporation, who was unconscious
in an atmosphere deficient in oxygen
in a well 42 feet deep, Wood River, Ill.
140. WALTER F. BOICE (Silver)
in recognition of his service, on the
occasion of a fire at the Los Nietos
gasoline plant, Kettleman Hills,
California, in 1930, when at great
personal risk, he went into the burn-
ing plant and, with others, brought
out an employe trapped inside and who
died subsequently.
141. G. ELMO FULLMER (Gold)
in recognition of excellent leadership
on the occasion of a fire at the Los
Nietos gasoline plant, Kettleman Hills,
Calif., in 1930, when, at great
personal risk, he went into the burn-
ing plant and, with others, brought out
an employe trapped inside and who
died subsequently.
142. ROBERT HATCHER (Silver)
in recognition of his effort, assisted
by others, at serious personal risk, to
rescue C. E. Curry, a fellow employe,
who, on November 6, 1929, fell into an
empty oil-storage tank containing
hydrogen sulphide gas at the Borger,
Texas, plant of the Gulf Production
Company; Hatcher being overcome by the
gas and Curry being subsequently re-
moved dead.
143. HORACE PRESTON MOORE (Bronze)
for incurring considerable personal
risk on November 7, 1930, in saving the
life of a fellow workman of the Shell
Petroleum Corporation, who was over-
come by gas while working on a stack
160 feet high, Wood River, Ill.

144. CHARLES B. MYERS (Silver)
in recognition of his effort, assisted by others, at serious personal risk, to rescue C. E. Curry, a fellow employe, who, on November 6, 1929, fell into an empty oil-storage tank containing hydrogen-sulphide gas at the Borger, Texas, plant of the Gulf Production Company; Myers being overcome by the gas and Curry being subsequently removed dead.

145. GEORGE THOMPSON (Silver)
in recognition of his service on the occasion of a fire at the Los Nietos gasoline plant, Kettleman Hills, California, in 1930, when at great personal risk, he went into the burning plant and, with others, brought out an employe trapped inside and who died subsequently.

146. LOUIS P. TURNER (Silver)
in recognition of his effort, assisted by others, at serious personal risk, to rescue C. E. Curry, a fellow employe, who, on November 6, 1929, fell into an empty oil-storage tank containing hydrogen-sulphide gas at the Borger, Texas, plant of the Gulf Production Company; Turner losing his life and Curry being subsequently removed dead.

147. PERCY A. WELLS (Silver)
in recognition of his effort, assisted by others, at serious personal risk, to rescue C. E. Curry, a fellow employe, who, on November 6, 1929, fell into an empty oil-storage tank containing hydrogen-sulphide gas at the Borger, Texas, plant of the Gulf Production Company; Wells being overcome by the gas and Curry being subsequently removed dead.

Certificates of Honor

June 30, 1931

148. MIKE JOHN BADY
for incurring personal risk on August 28, 1927, in attempting to rescue a fellow workman of the Snell Petroleum Corporation who was unconscious in an atmosphere deficient of oxygen in a well 42 feet deep.

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149. GEORGE RAY DANIELS
for incurring the personal risk of
being overcome by gas in rescuing a
fellow workman, who was unconscious in a
tank car at the East Chicago Refinery of
the Shell Petroleum Corporation, on
April 16, 1929.
150. FRED H. DAVIDSON
for risking his life to help carry a
fellow workman out of the fire zone at
the time of a fire in the cracking coil
department of the Standard Oil Company
near Cleveland, Ohio, on June 30, 1930.
151. HENRY M. HADDEN
for risking his life to help carry a
fellow workman out of the fire zone at
the time of a fire in the cracking coil
department of the Standard Oil Company
near Cleveland, Ohio, on June 30, 1930.
152. JAMES NOBLE MARCHINO
for incurring personal risk on August
28, 1927, in attempting to rescue a
fellow workman of the Shell Petroleum
Corporation who was unconscious in an
atmosphere deficient of oxygen in a well
42 feet deep.
153. HAROLD OLSEN
for risking his life in rescuing a fellow
workman of the Sinclair Oil & Gas Company
who had fallen into a tank car containing
a high concentration of petroleum vapors,
near Seminole, Oklahoma, July 18, 1930.
- 1932
154. HENRY COUCH
A Silver Medal of Honor
for seriously risking his life in assist-
ing in the successful rescue of a blast-
ing foreman who was caught under falling
roof material in the mine of the Ajax
Coal Company, Bulan, Kentucky, July 26,
1931.

155.

JESSE ENGLE

A Silver Medal of Honor
for seriously risking his life in assist-
ing in the successful rescue of a blasting
foreman who was caught under falling roof
material in the mine of the Ajax Coal
Company, Bulan, Kentucky, July 26, 1931.

156.

EMORY EWING

A Gold Medal of Honor
for his courage in putting his life in
grave jeopardy in rescuing a fellow-worker
from a fire at a gasoline storage station
of the Union Oil Company at Visalia,
California, December 29, 1930.

157.

JOSEPH M. KILBORN

A Silver Medal of Honor
for returning at risk of his own life to
rescue his fellow-worker after having at
one time escaped from hydrogen sulphide
and other fumes by which both had been
overcome while drilling for the Gulf
Production Company, Crane County, Texas,
December 4, 1931.

158.

IRL H. LANTZ

A Gold Medal of Honor
for his courage in risking his life in
the rescue of a fellow worker who was in
flames as a result of attempting to ex-
tinguish a gasoline fire, the Simms Oil
Company, Smackover, Ark., September 1,
1929.

159.

GEORGE R. MOSSHOLDER

A Silver Medal of Honor
for his resourcefulness and courage in
risking his life in rescuing his fellow-
worker overcome by hydrogen sulphide and
other fumes while drilling a well for the
Gulf Production Company, Crane County,
Texas, December 4, 1931.

160.

JOHN REGECH

A Silver Medal of Honor
for risking his life three times in suc-
cessfully rescuing a fellow workman whose
head had been caught and was held between
two charged trolley wires in the Walhonding
Mine, Cambridge Collieries Company, Buffalo,
Ohio, January 20, 1932.

161. GLENN L. STEVENSON
A Silver Medal of Honor
for his resourcefulness in administering first aid with resultant saving of the life of a fellow-worker while both were caught under a fall of roof in the coal mine of the Columbia Steel Company, Columbia, Utah, February 7, 1931.

162. HOWARD A. TAPLEY
A Silver Medal of Honor
for his courageous efforts on October 3, 1929, at Signal Hill, California, in the removal of a fellow lineman of the Shell Oil Company from a pole after he had come in contact with electric current and had his clothing ablaze.

1933

163. MORRIS E. APGAR
A Bronze Medal of Honor
for incurring considerable personal risk on February 10, 1932, in saving the life of a fellow workman of the Hoover Dam project who had come in contact with a 2,300-volt switch on an electric shovel.

164. LONEY CARTER
A Silver Medal of Honor
for risking his life in an improvised tunnel in the Powellton No. 4 Mine, on September 9, 1931, while assisting in the release of Alstock Potter whose arms were held securely by a fall of slate.

165. FRED R. CLARK
This Certificate of Honor
for prompt and effective assistance given in removing the flaming oil-soaked clothes of a fellow torch cutter in the scrap yard of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Pueblo, Colorado, May 9, 1932, thereby preventing serious injury or possible death.

166.

WILLIAM BROWNING DAVIS, M.D.

A Silver Medal of Honor
for risking his life in an improvised
tunnel in the Powellton No. 4 Mine, on
September 9, 1931, while amputating the
arm of Alstock Potter, thereby saving
Mr. Potter's life as his arm was secure-
ly held by a fall of slate.

167.

JOSEPH FELICK

A Silver Medal of Honor
for risking his life to release a fellow
workman who was imprisoned by a fall of
rock in the No. 9 Mine, Carrolltown Coal
Company, St. Benedict, Pa., January 9,
1933.

168.

W. F. GALPIN

This Certificate of Honor
for prompt and effective assistance given
in removing the flaming oil-soaked clothes
of a fellow torch cutter in the scrap yard
of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company,
Pueblo, Colorado, May 9, 1932, thereby
preventing serious injury or possible
death.

169.

FELIPE Y. GONZALES

A Silver Medal of Honor
for risking his life to warn a fellow work-
man of impending danger of suffocation due
to a fire in the No. 5 Mine, Gallup American
Coal Company, Camerco, New Mexico, on
February 11, 1931.

170.

WILLIE M. JACKSON

A Gold Medal of Honor
for the heroic rescue of a fellow-lineman
from bare high-tension electric wires at
the Sun Oil Company's lease at Mont
Belvieu, Tex., August 23, 1930.

171.

RONALD L. PASCOE

A Silver Medal of Honor
for risking his life in rescuing and
carrying an unconscious fellow-worker
through approximately 4,000 feet of
gassy partly flooded workings in the
Pennsylvania Shaft, at Grass Valley,
California, January 24, 1933.

172.

HARRY ROUSH

A Bronze Medal of Honor
for his good judgment and courage in
leading to safety three men who were
trapped in an atmosphere of ammonia
gas in the basement of the Revloc
Supply Company, Revloc, Pa., August 23,
1932.

173.

ANDRES SAMARIPA

A Gold Medal of Honor
for risking his life to save two men
who were overcome by poisonous gas re-
sulting from an explosion in the Morgan-
Jones Mine, Madrid, New Mexico, December
7, 1932.

174.

JOHN VAVREK

A Bronze Medal of Honor
for the rescue, at considerable personal
risk, of two unconscious boys from the
interior of a gasoline tank car in the
Erie Railroad Yards, Cleveland, Ohio,
July 27, 1932.

1934

175.

ROBERT J. BOYLE (Deceased)

A Gold Medal of Honor
for heroic work with resultant sacrifice
of his life in attempting to rescue a
fellow-worker who was overcome by ir-
respirable gases in a coal mine near
Littleton, Colorado, December 1, 1933.

176.

DAVID H. JONES

A Gold Medal of Honor
for heroic assistance in the saving of
the life of a fellow-worker in the Open
Pit of the United Verde Copper Company,
Jerome, Arizona, May 4, 1933.

177.

BENJAMIN F. MAJOR

A Gold Medal of Honor
for heroic assistance in the saving of
the life of a fellow-worker in the Open
Pit of the United Verde Copper Company,
Jerome, Arizona, May 4, 1933.

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178.

JOHN MCGILVERA

A Gold Medal of Honor
for heroic work in saving the life of
a fellow-worker in the North Star Mine,
Grass Valley, California, March 14, 1933.

179.

PAUL EDWARD TODD

A Silver Medal of Honor
for risking his life in attempting to
save a fellow-worker from drowning in
the shaft of the Ellis Mine, near Cripple
Creek, Colorado, June 14, 1933.

180.

ADAM FLOCKHART

A Silver Medal of Honor
for risking his life while directing
and aiding in the saving of the lives
of two underground workers in the "C"
Mine of The Union Pacific Coal Company,
Superior, Wyoming, May 9, 1933.

181.

DAMIANO DELPERO

A Silver Medal of Honor
for assisting, at considerable personal
risk, in saving the lives of two fellow-
workers in the "C" Mine of The Union
Pacific Coal Company, Superior, Wyo.,
May 9, 1933.

182.

JOHN SOLTIS

A Silver Medal of Honor
Same wording as Damiano DelPero (no. 181).

183.

THOMAS WHALEN

A Silver Medal of Honor
Same wording as Damiano DelPero (no. 181).

184.

WILLIAM WILKES

A Silver Medal of Honor
Same wording as Damiano DelPero (no. 181).

185.

PIO ZANDRAN

A Silver Medal of Honor
Same wording as Damiano DelPero (no. 181).

186.

RUDOLPH ZORKO, SR.

A Silver Medal of Honor
Same wording as Damiano DelPero (no. 181).

Here follows a list of recipients of the safety awards alphabetically arranged and giving the number of the award and the year it was made, after which is a list of the wordings on the certificates presented in connection with the safety awards arranged in numerical order:

JOSEPH A. HOLMES SAFETY AWARDS

Coal Mines and Mining Companies

<u>Safety Award</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Year</u>
S.A. 214-----	Alabama By-Products Corporation, Flat Creek Division	(134)
S.A. 5-----	Allegheny Pittsburgh Coal Company, Springdale Mine	(120)
S.A. 130-215---	American Coal Company of Allegany County, Crane Creek Mine	(133) (134)
S.A. 43-----	American Rolling Mill Company, Nellis Mine	(131)
S.A. 139-----	American Rolling Mill Company, Nellis Mine, Haulage and Transportation Department	(135)
S.A. 44-----	Bell and Zoller Coal and Mining Company, No. 2 Mine	(131)
S.A. 140-216---	Bell and Zoller Coal and Mining Company, Zeigler No. 1 Mine	(133) (134)
S.A. 217-----	Bethlehem Mines Corporation	(134)
S.A. 14-----	Bethlehem Mines Corporation, Johnstown Division	(129)
S.A. 218-----	Bethlehem Mines Corporation, No. 51 Mine	(134)
S.A. 81-----	Bethlehem Mines Corporation, No. 71 Mine	(132)
S.A. 82-----	Bird Coal Company	(132)
S.A. 142-----	Black Diamond Coal Mining Company ...	(133)
S.A. 143-----	Block Coal & Coke Company, Block No. 1 Mine	(133)
S.A. 83-----	Buckeye Coal Company, Brier Hill Mine	(132)
S.A. 144-219---	Butler Consolidated Coal Company, Wildwood Mine	(133) (134)
S.A. 84-145-230	Calumet Fuel Company, Somerset Mine .	(132) (133) (134)
S.A. 221-----	Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation	(134)
S.A. 146-----	Colonial Colliery Company	(135)
S.A. 222-----	Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, (Coal Mining Department)	(134)
S.A. 6-----	Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Robinson No. 1 Mine	(128)
S.A. 147-----	Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Crested Butte Mine	(133)

Safety Award

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Year</u>
S.A. 148-----	Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Rockvale No. 3 Mine	(133)
S.A. 45-----	Consolidation Coal Company, Elkhorn Division	(131)
S.A. 25-----	Consolidation Coal Company, West Virginia Division	(130)
S.A. 149-----	Consumers Mining Company, Steubenville Mine	(133)
S.A. 223-----	Darby Coal Company	(134)
S.A. 150-----	Davis Coal and Coke Company, Orenda Mine	(133)
S.A. 85-----	DeBardleben Coal Corporation	(132)
S.A. 46-----	DeBardleben Coal Corporation, Hull Mine	(131)
S.A. 26-----	DeBardleben Coal Corporation, Western Division	(130)
S.A. 86-----	Ebensburg Coal Company, Ebensburg No. 1 Mine	(132)
S.A. 87-151-224	Electro-Metallurgical Company, Alloy Mine	(132) (133) (134)
S.A. 141-----	Ellsworth Collieries Company, Mine 51	(133)
S.A. 88-----	Ellsworth Collieries Company, Mine 50	(132)
S.A. 89-----	Empire Coal Mining Company, Empire "A" Mine	(132)
S.A. 1-----	Ford Collieries Company	(127)
S.A. 225-----	Hanna Coal Company of Ohio	(134)
S.A. 226-----	Harlan-Wallins Coal Corporation	(134)
S.A. 227-----	Harleigh Brookwood Coal Company, Lawrence Colliery	(134)
S.A. 90-----	Hotchkiss Coal Company, Hotchkiss Mine	(132) (134)
S.A. 152-228---	Jamison Coal & Coke Company, No. 20 Mine	(133) (134)
S.A. 153-----	Kemmerer Coal Company, Elkcol Mine ...	(133)
S.A. 91-----	Liberty Fuel Company, Liberty Mine ..	(132)
S.A. 229-----	Lincoln Gas Coal Company	(134)
S.A. 230-----	Linton-Summit Coal Company, Haulage Department, No. 1 Mine	(134)
S.A. 15-----	Madison Coal Corporation, No. 12 Mine	(129)
S.A. 231-----	Mary Helen Coal Corporation	(134)
S.A. 232-----	Mill Creek Coal Company, Morea Colliery	(134)
S.A. 233-----	National Mining Company, National No. 1 Mine	(134)
S.A. 234-----	Nellis Coal Corporation, Nellis Mine, Haulage Force	(134)
S.A. 235-----	Nellis Coal Corporation, Nellis Mine, Tipple Force	(134)

Safety Award

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Year</u>
S.A. 27-----	Newcastle Coal Company, No. 2 and No. 6 Mines	(130)
S.A. 236-----	Norfolk and Western Railway, Vulcan Colliery, Fuel Department	(134)
S.A. 151-----	Northwestern Improvement Company, Rosebud Mine	(133)
S.A. 28-----	Odin Coal Company, Odin Mine	(130)
S.A. 16-----	O'Gara Coal Company	(129)
S.A. 92-----	Pacific Coast Coal Company, Carbonado Mine	(132)
S.A. 155-----	Pacific Coast Coal Company, New Black Diamond Mine	(133)
S.A. 47-----	Peabody Coal Company, No. 19 Mine	(131)
S.A. 156-----	Peale, Peacock, & Kerr, Inc.	(133)
S.A. 93-----	Peneled Coal Corporation	(132)
S.A. 157-----	Penn Run Coal Corporation, Victor No. 45 Mine	(133)
S.A. 94-----	Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Corpor- ation, Ehrenfeld No. 8 Mine	(132)
S.A. 95-----	Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Corpor- ation, No. 17 Colliery	(132)
S.A. 96-----	Phelps Dodge Corporation, No. 1 Mine.	(132)
S.A. 7-----	Phelps Dodge Corporation, No. 6 Mine.	(128)
S.A. 29-----	Phelps Dodge Corporation, Stag Canon Branch	(130)
S.A. 97-----	Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, Brookside Colliery ..	(132)
S.A. 158-----	Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, Hammond Mine	(133)
S.A. 237-----	Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, Monitor Stripping....	(134)
S.A. 48-----	Pickands, Mather and Company, Mather Mine	(131)
S.A. 238-----	Pine Hill Coal Company	(134)
S.A. 49-----	Pocahontas Fuel Company, Sagamore Mine	(131)
S.A. 239-----	Railway Fuel Company, Parrish Mine ..	(134)
S.A. 8-50-----	Rainey Incorporated, W. J., Stewart Mine	(128) (131)
S.A. 30-----	Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal Com- pany, Adrian Mine	(130)
S.A. 98-----	Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal Com- pany, Soldier No. 1 Mine	(132)
S.A. 99-----	Rockhill Coal and Iron Company, Rockhill No. 8 Mine	(132)
S.A. 159-----	Rockhill Coal and Iron Company, Rockhill No. 9 Mine	(133)
S.A. 240-----	Scranton Coal Company	(134)

Safety Award

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Year</u>
S.A. 31-----	Shamrock Coal Company, Shamrock Mine	('30)
S.A. 32-241-----	Sheridan Wyoming Coal Company	('30) ('34)
S.A. 100-----	Sheridan Wyoming Coal Company, Inc., Monarch Mine No. 45	('32)
S.A. 33-----	Skelly Coal Company, W. B., Elizabeth Mine	('30)
S.A. 242-----	Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, By-Product Plant	('34)
S.A. 101-160-243	South Union Coal Company, South Union Mine	('32) ('33) ('34)
S.A. 161-----	Springfield Coal Corporation, Springfield No. 1 Mine	('33)
S.A. 162-244-----	St. Clair Coal Company	('33) ('34)
S.A. 245-----	Stonega Coke and Coal Company, Arno Colliery	('34)
S.A. 163-----	Stonega Coke and Coal Company, Imboden Mine	('33)
S.A. 164-----	Stonega Coke and Coal Company, Roda Colliery	('33)
S.A. 165-246----	Stonega Coke and Coal Company, Stonega Coke Works	('33) ('34)
S.A. 247-----	Stonega Coke and Coal Company, Stonega Mine	('34)
S.A. 34-----	Superior Coal Company	('30)
S.A. 102-----	Taylor and McCoy Coal and Coke Company, Gallitzin Mine	('32)
S.A. 166-----	Union Pacific Coal Company	('33)
S.A. 248-----	Union Pacific Coal Company, No. 1 Mine	('34)
S.A. 103-249----	Union Pacific Coal Company, No. 4 Mine	('32) ('34)
S.A. 250-----	Union Pacific Coal Company, "B" Mine	('34)
S.A. 104-----	Union Pacific Coal Company, Mine "C"	('32)
S.A. 17-----	United States Coal and Coke Company, No. 4 Mine	('29)
S.A. 2-----	United States Coal and Coke Company, No. 6 Mine	('27)
S.A. 105-----	United States Fuel Company	('32)
S.A. 251-----	United States Fuel Company, King No. 2 Mine	('34)
S.A. 18-----	United States Fuel Company, Panther Mine	('29)

Safety Award

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Year</u>
S.A. 252-----	Vesta Coal Company, No. 4 Mine	('34)
S.A. 253-----	Vesta Coal Company, No. 6 Mine	('34)
S.A. 106-----	West Kentucky Coal Company	('32)
S.A. 167-----	Weyanoke Coal and Coke Company, Weyanoke Mine	('33)
S.A. 107-168---	Windsor Power House Coal Company, Beech Bottom Mine	('32) ('33)
S.A. 169-----	Youghiogheny and Ohio Coal Company, Dorothy Mine	('33)
S.A. 108)	Youngstown Mines Corporation,	
S.A. 170)	Dehue Mine	('32) ('33)

Metal Mines and Mining Companies

<u>Safety Award</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Year</u>
S.A. 171-----	Anaconda Copper Mining Company, Great Falls Departments	('33)
S.A. 172-----	Bennett Mining Company, Bennett Mine	('33)
S.A. 35-173----	Biwabik Mining Company, Biwabik Mine	('30) ('33)
S.A. 9-----	Bristol Mining Company, Bristol Mine	('28)
S.A. 51-----	Brulo Mining Company, Berkshire Mine	('31)
S.A. 174-----	Castile Mining Company, Eureka- Asteroid Mine	('33)
S.A. 109-----	Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company	('32)
S.A. 52-175----	Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, Gardner-Mackinaw Mine	('31) ('33)
S.A. 10-----	Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, Negaunee Mine	('28)
S.A. 53-176----	Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, Tilden Mine	('31) ('33)
S.A. 254-----	Copper Range Company, Champion Mine.	('34)
S.A. 110-----	Copper Range Company, Champion No. 1 Shaft	('32)
S.A. 11-177----	Crete Mining Company, Albany Mine...	('28) ('33)
S.A. 178-----	Cuyuna Ore Company, Mahanomen Mine ..	('33)
S.A. 255-----	Empire Star Mines Company, Limited, Empire Mine, Underground Depart- ment	('34)
S.A. 19-----	Federal Mining & Smelting Company, Lucky Bill Mine	('29)
S.A. 3-----	Federal Mining & Smelting Company, Muncie Mine	('27)
S.A. 111-----	Hanna Company, M. A.	('32)
S.A. 179-----	Hanna Iron Ore Company, Hiawatha Mine	('33)
S.A. 36-----	Hanna Ore Mining Company, Harold Mine	('30)
S.A. 112-----	Inland Steel Company, Armour No. 2 Mine	('32)
S.A. 113-----	Inland Steel Company, Greenwood Mine	('32)
S.A. 256-----	James Mining Company, James Mine ...	('34)
S.A. 180-----	Mahoning Ore & Steel Company, Mahoning Mine	('33)
S.A. 114-----	Miami Copper Company	('32)
S.A. 54-----	Mineral Mining Company, Wauseca Mine	('31)
S.A. 55-----	Montreal Mining Company, Montreal No. 4 Shaft	('31)
S.A. 115-181-257	Montreal Mining Company, No. 5 Shaft, Underground Department	('32) ('33) ('34)

Safety Award

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Year</u>
S.A. 182-----	Montreal Mining Company, No. 6 Shaft, Underground Department	(133)
S.A. 20-----	Orwell Iron Company, Dunwoody Mine	(129)
S.A. 21-----	Penn Iron Mining Company, East Vulcan Mine	(129)
S.A. 37-----	Phelps Dodge Corporation and Old Dominion Company	(130)
S.A. 56-116----	Pickands, Mather and Company	(131) (132)
S.A. 57-----	Pickands, Mather and Company, West Vulcan Mine	(131)
S.A. 183-----	Plymouth Mining Company, Plymouth Mine	(133)
S.A. 117-----	Republic Steel Corporation, Northern Ore Mines	(132)
S.A. 38-----	Richmond Iron Company	(130)
S.A. 184-----	Richmond Iron Company, Richmond Mine	(133)
S.A. 185-----	Sagamore Ore Mining Company, Sagamore Mine	(133)
S.A. 258-----	Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, Ore Mining Division	(134)
S.A. 58-186-259	Tennessee Copper Company	(131) (133) (134)
S.A. 187-260---	Townsite Mining Company, Townsite Mine	(133) (134)
S.A. 261-----	Utah Copper Company, Magna Plant ...	(134)
S.A. 118-----	Utah Copper Company, Open Cut Mine..	(132)
S.A. 119-----	Vinegar Hill Zinc Company	(132)
S.A. 59-188----	Wakefield Iron Company, Wakefield Mine	(131) (133)
S.A. 189-262---	Youngstown Mines Corporation, Newport Mine	(133) (134)

Nonmetallic Mines or Plants

<u>Safety Award No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Year</u>
S.A. 190-----	Alpha Portland Cement Company, Ironton Mine	('33)
S.A. 60-----	Alpha Portland Cement Company, Ironton Plant	('31)
S.A. 61-----	Alpha Portland Cement Company, Manheim Plant	('31)
S.A. 191-----	Avery Salt Company, Avery Plant ...	('33)
S.A. 192-----	Certain-teed Products Corporation .	('33)
S.A. 12-22-62--	Cowell Portland Cement Company	('28) ('29) ('31)
S.A. 39-120----	Lehigh Portland Cement Company	('30) ('32)
S.A. 263-----	Lehigh Portland Cement Company, Birmingham Plant	('34)
S.A. 63-264----	Lehigh Portland Cement Company, Iola Plant	('31) ('34)
S.A. 265-----	Lehigh Portland Cement Company, Ormrod No. 2 Plant	('34)
S.A. 266-----	Lehigh Portland Cement Company, Ormrod No. 3 Plant	('34)
S.A. 64-267----	Medusa Portland Cement Company	('31) ('34)
S.A. 65-----	North American Cement Corporation, Berkeley Lime Plant	('31)
S.A. 268-----	Potash Company of America, No. 1 Shaft	('34)
S.A. 193-----	United States Gypsum Company, Plasterco, Va.	('33)
S.A. 13-----	United States Gypsum Company, Genoa Plant	('28)
S.A. 66-----	Universal Atlas Cement Company, Universal Plant	('31)

Petroleum Plants or Companies

S.A. 67-----	Comar Oil Company, Tonkawa Produc- tion District	('31)
S.A. 121-----	Mexican Petroleum Corporation of Louisiana, Oil Refinery	('32)
S.A. 63-122----	Midwest Refining Company, Salt Creek Field	('31) ('32)
S.A. 194-----	Ohio Oil Company, Illinois Produc- ing Division	('33)
S.A. 123-----	Shell Petroleum Corporation	('32)
S.A. 195-----	Standard Oil of Louisiana	('33)
S.A. 69-----	Standard Oil of Louisiana, Baton Rouge Refinery	('31)

Quarries

Safety Award

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Year</u>
S.A. 71-----	Cowell Portland Cement Company, Cowell Quarry	('31)
S.A. 269-----	Inland Lime and Stone Company, Limestone Quarry, Crushing and Screening Plant	('34)
S.A. 4-71-----	Louisville Cement Company, Speed Quarry	('27) ('31)
S.A. 72-----	Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corpor- ation, No. 4 Quarry	('31)

Associations

S.A. 73-----	Alabama Mining Institute	('31)
S.A. 40-124-270	Portland Cement Association	('30) ('32) ('34)
S.A. 74-----	Tri-State Zinc and Lead Ore Pro- ducers Association	('31)

Mills or Smelters

S.A. 271-----	Ducktown Chemical and Iron Company .	('34)
S.A. 125-----	Eagle-Picher Lead Company, Hillsboro Illinois Plant	('32)
S.A. 41-----	Phelps Dodge Corporation, Morenci Branch, Clifton Smelter	('30)

Miscellaneous

S.A. 126-----	Baker Company, John E.	('32)
S.A. 272-----	Columbia Steel Company, Ironton Plant	('34)
S.A. 273-----	Hetch Hetchy Water Supply Shaft Sinking and Tunneling, Coast Range Division	('34)

Individuals

Safety Award

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Year</u>
S.A. 127-196-274	Alexander, Alexander A.	(132) (135) (134)
S.A. 197-----	Anderson, Matthew H.	(133)
S.A. 128-----	Axon, William	(132)
S.A. 129-----	Ayer, Frank	(132)
S.A. 275-----	Baily, John W.	(134)
S.A. 198-----	Butler, James Pierce	(133)
S.A. 199-----	Chadwick, Joseph Duke Mellor, Sr..	(133)
S.A. 200-----	Conozny, Charles	(133)
S.A. 276-----	Estes, Brownlow	(134)
S.A. 130-----	Fox, William Harvey	(132)
S.A. 201-----	Goulder, Edmund	(133)
S.A. 75-----	Hillhouse, William B.	(131)
S.A. 202-----	Holupka, Michael	(133)
S.A. 131-----	Hovanec, George J.	(132)
S.A. 203-----	Hudson, Eph	(133)
S.A. 76-----	Hughes, William	(131)
S.A. 132-----	John, Jonathan Blaine	(132)
S.A. 277-----	Knight, Harry G.	(134)
S.A. 77-----	Kulaszewicz, Dominick	(131)
S.A. 204-----	Lichtenfeld, Henry C.	(133)
S.A. 205-----	Light, Wes	(133)
S.A. 78-----	Mattson, Chris	(131)
S.A. 133-----	McCaa, Robert D.	(132)
S.A. 206-----	McNamara, Michael	(133)
S.A. 79-----	Meagher, Richard D.	(131)
S.A. 23-----	Middleton, F. E.	(129)
S.A. 207-----	Moffat, Alexander	(133)
S.A. 278-----	Morgan, David	(134)
S.A. 134-----	Morgan, John Philip	(132)
S.A. 279-----	Moyes, David	(134)
S.A. 24-----	Muir, David H.	(129)
S.A. 135-----	Murphy, Patrick	(132)
S.A. 208-----	Peterson, Joseph	(133)
S.A. 280-----	Reninger, Henry A.	(134)
S.A. 209-----	Sloan, Robert, Sr.	(133)
S.A. 136-----	Smith, Frank J.	(132)
S.A. 210-----	Smithers, John Wesley	(133)
S.A. 211-----	Smitley, Lewis C.	(133)
S.A. 212-281----	Thomas, Daniel	(133) (134)
S.A. 42-----	Thurmond, W. B.	(130)
S.A. 282-----	Underwood, Elgie	(134)
S.A. 213-----	Whalen, Thomas	(133)
S.A. 80-----	Washington, Thomas	(131)
S.A. 283-----	Wilkerson, William	(134)
S.A. 137-----	Wilson, Thomas Rolon	(132)

SAFETY AWARDS, BY YEARS

1927

Coal Mine and Mining Companies

S.A. 1

FORD COLLIERIES COMPANY

Curtisville, Pennsylvania

for having worked 922,628 underground man-shifts, from August 14, 1920, to December 31, 1926, producing 5,755,669 short tons of coal without an underground fatality.

S.A. 2

NO. 6 MINE

UNITED STATES COAL AND COKE COMPANY

Gary, West Virginia

for having worked 606,072 underground man-shifts and 214,667 surface man-shifts from February 24, 1917, to December 31, 1926, producing 6,030,862 short tons of coal without a fatality.

Metal Mine

S.A. 3

MUNCIE MINE

FEDERAL MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY

Baxter Springs, Kansas

for having worked 39,489 underground man-shifts from July 23, 1925, to December 31, 1926, without a lost-time underground accident.

Quarry

S.A. 4

SPEED OPEN LIMESTONE-ROCK QUARRY

LOUISVILLE CEMENT COMPANY

Speed, Indiana

for having worked 60,611 man-shifts from June 1, 1924, to December 31, 1926, without a lost-time accident.

1928

Coal Mines and Mining Companies

S.A. 5

SPRINGDALE MINE

ALLEGHENY PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY

Logans Ferry, Pennsylvania

for having worked without a fatal accident from May 5, 1923, to October 23, 1927, with 350 as average number of men employed and total tonnage 2,039,152. From July 7, 1924, to January 8, 1925, while producing normally, there was not a single lost-time accident.

S.A. 6

ROBINSON NO. 1 MINE
COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY
Walsenburg, Colorado

for having operated without a fatal accident from July 27, 1915, to March 1, 1928, or more than 12½ years, the coal production during the period being 2,301,804 tons.

S.A. 7

NO. 6 MINE
PHELPS DODGE CORPORATION
Dawson, New Mexico

for its effective method of training of new or inexperienced employees who worked a representative section of the mine for 20 months and produced 45,000 tons of coal with three minor accidents totaling 10 lost days.

S.A. 8

STEWART MINE
W. J. RAINEY, INC.
Southwest, Pennsylvania

for having operated without a fatality or an accident entailing permanent or partial disability from January 1, 1921, to February 20, 1928. From January 1, 1921, to December 31, 1927, an average force of 266 men were employed, production being 2,991,831 tons and hours of exposure 3,823,680.

Metal Mines and Mining Companies

S.A. 9

BRISTOL MINE
THE BRISTOL MINING COMPANY
Crystal Falls, Michigan

for having operated without a lost-time accident from May 12, 1926, to February 5, 1928, there being 743,780 man-hours of exposure and 632,946 tons of ore produced.

S.A. 10

NEGAUNEE MINE
CLEVELAND CLIFFS IRON COMPANY
Ishpeming, Michigan

for having operated without a fatal accident from January 23, 1919, to March 1, 1928, with 664,820½ shifts worked and 3,580,231 tons mined.

S.A. 11

OPEN PIT ALBANY MINE
CRETE MINING COMPANY
Hibbing, Minnesota

for having operated without a lost-time accident from February 16, 1923, to February 16, 1928, during which period 1,311,000 tons of material were moved.

Nonmetallic Mines and Plants

S.A. 12

COWELL OPERATION
COWELL PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
Cowell, California

for having worked 1,081,250 man-hours, from May 11, 1926 to November 26, 1927, without a lost-time accident.

S.A. 13

GENOA PLANT
UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
Genoa, Ohio

for having operated without a fatality or a lost-time accident from May 12, 1925 to September 2, 1927, with an average of 226 employees involving 1,323,084 man-hours of exposure.

1929

Coal Mines and Mining Companies

S.A. 14

JOHNSTOWN DIVISION
BETHLEHEM MINES CORPORATION
Johnstown, Pennsylvania

for having worked six mines with 1,700 employees for 3,231,723 man-hours in 1928, producing 2,132,562 tons of coal with but 1 fatality and 54 lost-time accidents. From 1924 to 1928 inclusive this division produced 1,167,108 tons of coal per fatality.

S.A. 15

NO. 12 MINE
MADISON COAL CORPORATION
Dewmaine, Illinois

for having worked an average of 760 men from September 29, 1925 to January 20, 1929, producing 2,211,393 tons of coal without a fatality. An average of 633 men worked through a seven-year period producing 802,434 tons of coal per fatality.

S.A. 16

O'GARA COAL COMPANY
Harrisburg, Ill.

for having operated nine mines throughout the entire year 1928, employing 2,300 persons and producing 1,313,206 tons of coal without a fatal accident.

S.A. 17

NO. 4 MINE
UNITED STATES COAL & COKE COMPANY
Thorpe, West Virginia

for having worked an average of 257 men a total of 1,279,328 man-hours during a three-year period without a fatality and with accident-frequency rate 11.724 and accident-severity rate 0.342.

S.A. 18

PANTHER MINE
UNITED STATES FUEL COMPANY
Heimer, Utah

for having worked an average of 87 men a total of 376,324 man-hours during the past three calendar years without a fatality and with 31 lost-time accidents totaling 564 days giving severity rate of 1.499.

Metal Mines and Mining Companies

S.A. 19

LUCKY BILL MINE
FEDERAL MINING & SMELTING COMPANY
Cardin, Oklahoma

for having operated 378,694 man-hours during the last three years without a fatality and with but four lost-time accidents totaling 690 lost days giving frequency rate of 10.563.

S.A. 20

DUNWOODY MINE
ORWELL IRON CO.
Chisholm, Minn.

for having operated an open pit and underground iron ore mine, employing an average of 150 employees, a total of 1,212,386 man-hours, producing 2,347,737 tons of ore during the past three years without a fatality and with but three lost-time accidents totaling 99 days.

S.A. 21

EAST VULCAN MINE
PERM IRON MINING COMPANY
Vulcan, Michigan

for having worked an average of 199 men a total of 925,000 man-hours, from January 26, 1927, to January 26, 1929, producing 424,109 tons of material from an underground iron ore mine with no lost-time accidents.

Nonmetallic Mines and Plants

S.A. 22

COWELL PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

Cowell, California

for having worked its entire plant, involving about 208 men, from May 11, 1926, to February 25, 1929, a total of 1,758,065 $\frac{1}{2}$ man-hours, without a lost-time accident, producing 1,749,176 barrels of cement. The quarry worked a total of 415,354 $\frac{1}{2}$ man-hours from August 14, 1925 to February 25, 1929, without a lost-time accident.

Individuals

S.A. 23

F. E. MIDDLETON

SUPERINTENDENT OF STEWART AND PERRYOPOLIS MINE

W. J. RAINEY, INC.

Southwest, Pennsylvania

for having acted from 1905 to 1919, as coal-mine foreman, and from 1919 to 1929, as superintendent. During the entire 24 years only one fatal accident occurred to the 200 or more men under Mr. Middleton's direct jurisdiction.

S.A. 24

DAVID H. MUIR

Walsenburg, Colo.

for having acted as mine foreman at the Robinson No. 1 Mine of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, Walsenburg, Colorado, from July 27, 1915 to February 21, 1929, a total of 13 years, 6 months, and 24 days, the production being 2,475,555 tons of coal, without having a fatal accident in the mine.

1930

Coal Mines and Mining Companies

S.A. 25

WEST VIRGINIA DIVISION

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY

Fairmont, West Va.

for having produced 1,358,586 tons of coal per fatality in 1929, against approximately 343,000 tons per fatality in 1926, when a new safety system was inaugurated.

S.A. 26

WESTERN DIVISION
DEBARDELEBEN COAL CORPORATION

Coal Valley, Alabama

for having worked an average force of 893 from February 3, 1928, to February 3, 1930, a total of 2,553,835 man-hours, without a fatality or a permanent total disability and with but one permanent partial disability.

S.A. 27

NEWCASTLE NO. 2 and NO. 6 MINES

NEWCASTLE COAL COMPANY

Newcastle, Alabama

for having worked from November, 1919, to January 1, 1930, or more than 10 years with but one fatality and with a coal tonnage of 3,170,358. During 1929 an average force of 335 was employed.

S.A. 28

ODIN MINE

ODIN COAL COMPANY

Odin, Illinois

for having operated from September 14, 1907, to January 1, 1930, inclusive, or over 22 years without a fatal accident, producing 4,095,087 tons of coal with 8,120,234 man-hours exposure.

S.A. 29

PHELPS LODGE CORPORATION

STAG CANYON BRANCH

for having reduced the number of lost-time accidents per 1,000 shifts worked at its coal mines from 1.656 in 1924 to 0.133 in 1929.

S.A. 30

ADRIAN MINE

ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY

Indiana, Pennsylvania

for having worked chiefly in pillar coal from January 31, 1924, to January 6, 1930, producing 2,153,195 tons of coal without a fatality; a fatality occurred in 1927 in the adjacent Florence mine while some of its coal was being taken through the Adrian Mine.

S.A. 31

SHAMROCK MINE

SHAMROCK COAL COMPANY

Frederick, Colorado

for having operated from 1904 to 1929, inclusive, without a fatality or without serious injuries. The production from 1913 to 1929 was 870,152 tons, exposure being 961,232 man-hours and average force 38.

S.A. 32

SHERIDAN WYOMING COAL COMPANY

Sheridan, Wyoming

for having operated its three mines from 1925 to 1929, inclusive, with an average of 446 men, producing 4,116,998 tons of coal with but 27 lost-time compensable accidents and without a fatality or a permanent total disability and with but one permanent partial disability.

S.A. 33

ELIZABETH MINE

W. B. SKELLY COAL CO.

Export, Pa.

for having operated (with minimum annual tonnage 5,000 in 1900) from 1900 to date (February 1, 1930) without a fatal accident, coal production being somewhat over 2,100,000 tons.

S.A. 34

SUPERIOR COAL COMPANY

Gillespie, Illinois

for the excellent safety record of having produced 1,161,415 tons of coal per fatality during the past seven years. In 1927 its entire four mines produced 2,005,040 tons of coal without a fatality or a total disability.

Metal Mines and Mining Companies

S.A. 35

BIWABIK MINE

BIWABIK MINING COMPANY

Biwabik, Minnesota

for having operated an open-pit iron ore property from June, 1926 to November, 1929, or 42 months, without a lost-time accident. Average number employed was 31.5 for five months each year and 85 for seven months.

S.A. 36

HAROLD MINE

HANNA ORE MINING COMPANY

Hibbing, Minnesota

for having worked an average force of 123 from May 26, 1928, to January 1, 1930, a total of 471,282 man-hours, producing 449,764 tons of ore with but one lost-time accident, this causing 47 days lost time. From May 26, 1928, to October 10, 1929, or about 16½ months, the mine operated without a lost-time accident.

S.A. 37

PHELPS DODGE CORPORATION
AND OLD DOMINION COMPANY

for having reduced the number of lost-time accidents per 1,000 shifts worked at the metal-mining properties of these companies from 1.047 in 1924 to 0.038 in 1929.

S.A. 38

RICHMOND IRON COMPANY

Palmer, Michigan

for having operated its Richmond open-pit iron ore property through 1928 and 1929 with an average force of 35, for 130,719 man-hours, without a lost-time accident; 318,059 tons of ore were produced and 80,276 cubic yards of stripping handled.

Nonmetallic Mines and Plants

S.A. 39

LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

for its exceptionally good safety work and record. From 1924 to 1929, inclusive, except in 1925, one or more of its cement plants won the Portland Cement Association trophy for working without a lost-time accident through the calendar year. Five plants won this trophy in 1928 and four in 1929. The Iola, Kansas, plant involving over 200 employees has not had a lost-time accident for nearly 3½ years and the Ormrod, Pa., plant has been free of lost-time accidents for over two years.

Associations

S.A. 40

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

for an outstanding safety record in connection with its trophy contest in which entire cement plants operated a full calendar year without a lost-time accident as follows: 1 plant out of 105 in 1924; 2 out of 118 in 1928; 2 out of 124 in 1926; 10 out of 136 in 1927; and 17 out of 136 in 1928. In 1929, 28 out of 150 or nearly one in every five worked through the year without a single lost-time accident.

Smelter

PHELPS DODGE CORPORATION
MORENCI BRANCH
CLIFTON SMELTER

S.A. 41

for having operated an average force of 186 from June 5, 1927, to October 23, 1929 (2 years and 136 days), a total of 1,171,784 man-hours, without a lost-time accident.

Individuals

S.A. 42

W. B. THURMOND
UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING
AND MINING COMPANY

for having operated the main hoist of the Centennial Eureka Mine, Eureka, Utah, from 1892 to 1925, a span of 33 years, without having injured any one in the hoisting operations.

1931

Coal Mines and Mining Companies

S.A. 43

NELLIS MINE
THE AMERICAN ROLLING MILL COMPANY
Nellis, West Virginia

for having decreased its accident frequency rate from 89.9 in 1926 to 12.65 in 1930, and severity rate from 10.81 in 1926 to 0.91 in 1930, production being over 300,000 tons and exposure over 550,000 man-hours annually. The mine had 162 consecutive days without a lost-time accident and had 7 "no-accident" calendar months in 1930.

S.A. 44

NO. 2 MINE
BELL AND ZOLLER COAL AND MINING COMPANY
Zeigler, Illinois.

for having worked an average force of 1,000 men from August 6, 1928, through December 31, 1930, a total of 3,818,760 man-hours, producing 3,115,687 tons of coal without a fatality, having had 697 injuries totaling 7,269 days lost time.

S.A. 45

THE ELKHORN DIVISION
THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
Jenkins, Kentucky

for having produced approximately 2,860,000 tons of coal in 1930 with but two fatalities, this being but 0.816 fatality per million tons as compared with 3.410 for all bituminous mines of the United States.

S.A. 46

HULL MINE
DEBARDELEBEN COAL CORPORATION
Dora, Alabama

for having worked during 1930, 11 months and 20 days, a total of 301,763 man-hours, producing 100,699 tons of coal, without a lost-time accident.

2637

S.A. 47

NO. 19 MINE
PELBOY COAL COMPANY

West Frankfort, Illinois

for having worked an average of 541 men a total of 4,804,308 man-hours, from 1925 to 1929, inclusive, producing 3,376,223 tons of coal, without a fatality.

S.A. 48

MATHER MINE
PICKARDS, MATHER & COMPANY

Mather, Pa.

for having worked an average of 782 men a total of 1,676,603 man-hours, producing 1,043,185 tons of coal during 1930 without a fatality or a permanent disability and with but 52 lost-time compensable accidents.

S.A. 49

SAGAMORE MINE
POCAHONTAS FUEL COMPANY

McComas, West Virginia

for having worked from November 18, 1922, through December 31, 1930, or 8 years, 1 month, and 13 days, producing 2,423,570 tons of coal without a fatality.

S.A. 50

STEWART MINE
W. J. RAINEY, INC.

Southwest, Pa.

for having operated from its opening in 1921 to its abandonment in 1930, or nine years, working approximately 5,000,000 man-hours and producing over 4,000,000 tons of coal, without a fatality or a permanent disability and with but one permanent partial disability, and without a fire or an explosion though the mine was gassy.

Metal Mines and Mining Companies

S.A. 51

BERKSHIRE MINE
BEULE MINING COMPANY

Stambaugh, Michigan

for having operated from December 10, 1927, to December 10, 1930, or 3 years, working 1,044,768 man-hours, and producing 721,594 tons of ore, without a lost-time accident.

S.A. 52

GARDNER-MACKINAW MINE
THE CLEVELAND-CLIFFS IRON COMPANY

Gwinn, Michigan

for having operated during 1929 without a lost-time accident, producing 117,224 tons of semihard iron ore, working 32,029 man-shifts; for having but one lost-time accident in 1930, producing 125,137 tons, working 33,131 man-shifts; and for having 545 days of continuous operation without a lost-time accident.

S.A. 53

TILDEN MINE
CLEVELAND-CLIFFS IRON COMPANY

Ishpeming, Michigan

for having operated an open-pit iron mine during 1930, working 13,091 man-shifts, and producing 287,043 tons of ore, without a lost-time accident.

S.A. 54

WAUSECA MINE
MINERAL MINING COMPANY

Iron River, Michigan

for having operated an underground iron ore mine from 1910 to 1930, inclusive, without a fatality or a permanent partial disability; during 1928, 1929, and 1930, an average of 50 persons worked 42,621 shifts, producing 142,995 tons with but 9 accidents totaling 42 days lost time.

S.A. 55

MONTREAL NO. 4 SHAFT
MONTREAL MINING COMPANY

Montreal, Wisconsin

for having operated an underground iron mine for 477 calendar days with 623,520 man-hours, from September 11, 1929, to January 1, 1931, without a lost-time accident.

S.A. 56

PICKANDS, MATHER AND COMPANY

for having operated 28 mines in the Lake Superior region the entire month of November, 1930, employing an average of 2,942.9 men, a total of 62,817.96 man-days, or 570,400 man-hours, about two-thirds in underground mines, producing 1,045,715 tons of ore, rock, waste, and stripping, without the loss of a single day to any employee due to injury.

S.A. 57

WEST VULCAN MINE
PICKANDS, MATHER AND COMPANY
Vulcan, Michigan

for having worked an average of 123 men in an underground iron ore mine from December 1, 1929, to December 31, 1930, inclusive, a total of 37,777 man-days, producing 136,577 tons of ore, without the loss of a single day to any employee due to injury.

S.A. 58

TENNESSEE COPPER COMPANY
Copperhill, Tennessee

for having reduced the number of accidents from 413 in 1923, with 2,192,936 man-hours of exposure to 15 in 1930, with 2,757,114 man-hours, the frequency rate being reduced from 188.33 in 1923 to 5.44 in 1930, or a reduction of 97.11 percent.

S.A. 59

WAKEFIELD MINE
WAKEFIELD IRON COMPANY
Wakefield, Michigan

for having operated a combined open pit and underground iron mine for 18 months, ending December 31, 1930, a total of 538,049 man-hours, without a lost-time accident.

Nonmetallic Mines and Plants

S.A. 60

IRONTON PLANT
ALPHA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
Ironton, Ohio

for having operated from December 8, 1926, through December 31, 1930, a total of 1,484 days, or more than 4 years, without a lost-time accident.

S.A. 61

MANHEIM PLANT
ALPHA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
Manheim, West Virginia

for having operated the entire cement plant, with an average of 150 men, during 1928, 1929, and 1930, without a fatality and with but one lost-time accident; and for employing 50 to 60 men in an underground stone mine without a fatality since November, 1920, and without a lost-time accident since February, 1927.

S.A. 62

COWELL PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

Cowell, California

for having worked its entire plant from May 11, 1926, to November 21, 1930, inclusive, a total of 1,653 days or over $4\frac{1}{2}$ years, without a lost-time accident.

S.A. 63

IOLA PLANT

LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

Iola, Kansas

for having operated 1,574 days from September 9, 1926, to December 30, 1930, inclusive, working 1,957,623 man-hours, without a lost-time accident. This plant at present holds the outstanding record of the Portland Cement Association for continuous operation without a lost-time accident.

S.A. 64

MEDUSA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

Cleveland, Ohio

for having operated without a lost-time accident seven out of eight plants entered in the Portland Cement Association Trophy Competition in 1930.

S.A. 65

BERKELEY LIME PLANT

NORTH AMERICAN CEMENT CORPORATION

Martinsburg, West Virginia

for operating 8 consecutive years without a fatality, and for working an average of 130 men 568 days without a lost-time accident.

S.A. 66

UNIVERSAL PLANT

UNIVERSAL ATLAS CEMENT COMPANY

Universal, Pa.

for working over 500 men for 484 days, to December 31, 1930, working 1,731,022 man-hours, without a lost-time accident.

Petroleum Plants and Companies

S.A. 67

TONKAWA PRODUCTION DISTRICT

COMAR OIL COMPANY, OKLAHOMA

for working an average of 200 employees a total of 1,413,229 man-hours, from November 24, 1928, to August 26, 1930 (21 months), without a lost-time accident.

I.C. 6831

S.A. 68

SALT CREEK FIELD

THE MIDWEST REFINING COMPANY

for its effective work in accident prevention, the number of lost-time accidents being reduced from 475 in 1926 to 9 in 1930, and the frequency rate from 87.9 in 1926 to 3.3 in 1930.

S.A. 69

BATON ROUGE REFINERY

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

for operating daily (except Sundays) during 1930, working an average of 4,556 men a total of 12,268,636 hours, without a fatality and with but 73 lost-time accidents totaling 1,128 lost days.

Quarries

S.A. 70

COWELL QUARRY

COWELL PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

Cowell, Calif.

for having worked an average of 30 employees from August 14, 1925, to November 21, 1930, inclusive, a total of 569,739-1/2 man-hours or more than 5 years, without a lost-time accident.

S.A. 71

SPEED QUARRY

LOUISVILLE CEMENT COMPANY

Speed, Indiana

for having worked an average of 85 employees from May 31, 1924, to October 13, 1930, or 6 years, 4 months, and 12 days, with a total of 1,159,206 man-hours, without a lost-time accident.

S.A. 72

NO. 4 QUARRY

PENNSYLVANIA-DIXIE CEMENT CORPORATION

Hazareth, Pennsylvania

for having worked an average of 31 men a total of 370,659 man-hours, from November 1, 1925, to January 31, 1931, inclusive, or more than 5 years without a lost-time accident.

Associations

S.A. 73

ALABAMA MINING INSTITUTE

for its effective work in coordinating the accident-prevention efforts of various mining organizations of Alabama with resultant material reduction in the accident rate of the coal mines of that State.

S.A. 74

TRI-STATE ZINC AND LEAD ORE
PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

for its effective work in health and safety in the lead-zinc mines in the Tri-State region.

Individuals

S.A. 75

WILLIAM B. HILLHOUSE

CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES OF ALABAMA for having so directed or cooperated with various coal-mining agencies in Alabama as to bring about a reduction in fatalities from 139 in 1926 to 61 in 1930, with corresponding decrease in the fatality rate per million man-hours of exposure and per million tons of coal mined.

S.A. 76

WILLIAM HUGHES

for having worked more than 57 years in coal mines, from November, 1872, to January, 1930, without having had a lost-time injury or having caused one to any other person.

S.A. 77

DOMINICK KULASZEWICZ

for having worked at the Biwabik Mine, Biwabik, Minnesota, from 1893 to the present, without a disabling accident, being employed as locomotive fireman, brakeman, and locomotive engineer.

S.A. 78

CHRIS MATTSON

for having had charge of the sinking of seven shafts with total depth of 1,182 feet, from July, 1921, to November, 1929, during which time no disability accidents occurred on any of the work.

S.A. 79

RICHARD D. MEAGHER

for having worked more than 43 years in coal mines, from September, 1883, to January, 1927, and for having acted in a supervisory capacity as foreman and superintendent for 30 years, without having had a fatality to the approximately 300 men under his supervision.

S.A. 80

THOMAS WASHINGTON

for having handled explosives in blasting in the quarries of the Standard Lime & Stone Company, Martinsburg, W. Va., for 37 years without an accident.

1932

Coal Mines and Mining Companies

S.A. 81

NO. 71 MINE

BETHLEHEM MINES CORPORATION

Johnstown, Pa.

for having operated without a fatality from November 22, 1927, to September 19, 1931, or more than 3 years and 9 months, employing an average of 450 men working 2,719,365 man-hours and producing 1,931,569 tons of coal.

S.A. 82

BIRD COAL COMPANY

Tire Hill, Pa.

for having worked without a fatality from March 1, 1928, to December 31, 1931, with approximately 3,250,120 man-hours of exposure, producing 1,730,478 tons of coal.

S.A. 83

BRIER HILL MINE

THE BUCKEYE COAL COMPANY

Brier Hill, Pa.

for working from December 10, 1930, to December 11, 1931, without a fatality or a disability exceeding the remainder of the day of the injury, with production of 184,306 tons of coal by an average of 257 men employed for a total of 343,363 man-hours.

S.A. 84

SOMERSET MINE

CALUMET FUEL COMPANY

Somerset, Colorado

for operating without a fatality from March 20, 1923, through December 31, 1931, or over 8-3/4 years, working more than 2,500,000 man-hours and producing about 1,750,000 tons of coal from a gassy, inclined, thick coal bed under exceptionally heavy cover.

S.A. 85

DEBARDELEBEN COAL CORPORATION

Birmingham, Alabama

for operating 7 coal mines without a fatality in 1931, producing 782,394 tons of coal and working 2,292,857 man-hours. Twenty-seven bosses had no compensable accidents in their respective sections through the entire year.

S.A. 86

EBENSBURG NO. 1 MINE

EBENSBURG COAL COMPANY

Colver, Pa.

for working an average of 750 men without a fatality from November 23, 1929, through December 31, 1931, producing 1,871,862 tons of coal in 363,750 man-days.

S.A. 87

ALLOY MINE

ELECTRO-METALLURGICAL COMPANY

Alloy, W. Va.

for operating without a fatality or lost-time accident for one year, handling 222,151.61 net tons of material, including 129,153.61 net tons of bituminous coal, with an average of 140 employees working 343,778 man-hours.

S.A. 88

MINE 52

ELLSWORTH COLLIERIES COMPANY

Marianna, Pa.

for operating without a fatality from November 21, 1929, to March 1, 1932, with an average of 709 employees working 2,553,675 man-hours and producing 1,414,365 tons of coal.

S.A. 89

EMPIRE "A" MINE

EMPIRE COAL MINING COMPANY

Barnesboro, Pa.

for producing 533,820 tons of coal entirely in pillar extraction, working 149,961 man-days from October 31, 1924, through 1931, without a fatality.

S.A. 90

HOTCHKISS MINE

HOTCHKISS COAL COMPANY

Dietz, Wyoming

for working from April, 1920, to December 31, 1931, or over 11 years, without a fatality, producing 672,107 tons of coal; and for producing 30,826 tons in 1931 with but one compensable accident.

S.A. 91

LIBERTY MINE
LIBERTY FUEL COMPANY
Latuda, Utah

for having worked from December 8, 1925, to December 8, 1930, or 5 years, without a fatality, producing 1,018,000 tons of coal, with an average of 102 employees, working a total of 1,097,016 man-hours.

S.A. 92

CARBONADO MINE
PACIFIC COAST COAL COMPANY
Carbonado, Washington

for operating in 1931 with no fatalities and but 21 lost-time accidents, producing 139,995 tons of coal with 374,704 man-hours of exposure, and for working 3 full months in steeply pitching workings in thick coal without a lost-time accident. This mine has reduced lost-time accidents from 102 in 1928 to 70 in 1929, 95 in 1930, and 21 in 1931.

S.A. 93

PENELEC COAL CORPORATION
Seward, Pa.

for working without a fatality for 4 years from 1928 to 1931, inclusive, employing an average of 203 men and producing 742,669 tons of coal. Average accident frequency was 86.9 and severity 1.20.

S.A. 94

EHRENFELD NO. 8 MINE
PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE CORPORATION
Ehrenfeld, Pa.

for having operated without a fatality or a permanent total or permanent partial disability to an average of 90 men from September 1, 1922, through December 31, 1931, or over 9 years, producing 1,073,175 tons of coal.

S.A. 95

NO. 17 COLLIERY
PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE CORPORATION
Barnesboro, Pennsylvania

for having operated without a fatality and with but one permanent disability to an average of 209 employees from June 28, 1913, through December 31, 1931, or 18-1/2 years, producing 3,018,789 tons of coal.

S.A. 96

NO. 1 MINE
PHELPS DODGE CORPORATION

Dawson, New Mexico

for working through 1931 without a lost-time accident, producing 68,227 tons of coal in 12,905 man-shifts from a gassy mine with bad roof conditions and largely from extraction of pillars. In 1930 this mine had but 4 lost-time accidents.

S.A. 97

BROOKSIDE COLLIERY
THE PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL & IRON COMPANY

Tower City, Pennsylvania

for working through November and December, 1931, and January, 1932, with but 5 lost-time accidents causing a total of 23 days lost time to a force of approximately 1,000 employees while producing 144,451 tons of anthracite coal. This record was made possible through the excellent cooperation of the officials and an employees' safety committee of over 100 persons.

S.A. 98

SOLDIER NO. 1 MINE
ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY

Soldier, Pa.

for having worked approximately 13 years without a fatal accident and with few serious accidents, and for having but one compensable accident in 1931 with approximately 100 men employed entirely on pillar extraction.

S.A. 99

ROCKHILL NO. 8 MINE
ROCKHILL COAL & IRON COMPANY

Wood, Pa.

for operating during 1931 with but 4 noncompensable lost-time accidents causing a total loss of 19 days, working an average of 79 men for 142,248 man-hours and producing 63,695 tons of coal, chiefly from pillar work on pitches varying from 10 to 70 per cent.

S.A. 100

MONARCH MINE NO. 45
SHERIDAN-WYOMING COAL CO., INC.

Kleenburn, Wyoming

for operating without a fatality from December 2, 1924, to December 31, 1931, or over 7 years, producing 2,345,001 tons of coal from 1925 to 1931, inclusive; and for producing 257,007 tons in 1931 with but seven compensable injuries.

S.A. 101

SOUTH UNION MINE
SOUTH UNION COAL COMPANY

Uniontown, Pa.

for operating without a fatality from March 10, 1927, through December 31, 1931, producing 2,714,414 tons of coal and working an average of 300 men.

S.A. 102

GALLITZIN MINE
THE TAYLOR AND MCCOY COAL & COKE CO.

Gallitzin, Pa.

for operating without a fatality or permanent total disability from June 11, 1917, through December 31, 1931, or over 14-1/2 years, employing an average of 230 men, and producing 1,599,684 tons of coal.

S.A. 103

NO. 4 MINE
THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

Rock Springs, Wyoming

for having worked without a fatality from April 17, 1923, through December 31, 1931, or more than 8-1/2 years, employing an average of 216 men for 3,167,712 man-hours and producing 2,476,122 tons of coal.

S.A. 104

MINE C
THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

Superior, Wyoming

for operating without a fatality for nearly 4-1/2 years from July 6, 1927, through December 31, 1931, with an average of 133 employees working; 1,284,536 man-hours and producing 1,019,753 tons of coal.

S.A. 105

UNITED STATES FUEL COMPANY

Salt Lake City, Utah

for producing over 1,100,000 tons of coal without a fatality from its 3 mines, working largely in extracting pillars. In 1931 more than 546,000 tons were mined by approximately 500 men with no fatalities and but 28 lost-time accidents.

S.A. 106

WEST KENTUCKY COAL COMPANY

Sturgis, Kentucky

for operating its 10 mines in western Kentucky, employing approximately 2,500 men, working 3,457,000 man-hours, from October 29, 1930, to March 1, 1932, producing 2,737,493 tons of coal without a fatality or a permanent total disability. In 1931 this company produced 1,863,663 tons of coal without a fatality.

S.A. 107

BEECH BOTTOM MINE
WINDSOR POWER HOUSE COAL COMPANY

Windsor Heights, W. Va.

for working an average of 450 employees 4 months in 1930 and 9 months in 1931 without a lost-time accident. From December 4, 1930, through March 1, 1932, with 1,049,806 man-hours of exposure, the mine produced 622,800 tons of coal with one fatality and 4 lost-time accidents. There were no lost-time accidents from September 25, 1931, through March 1, 1932.

S.A. 108

DEHUE MINE
THE YOUNGSTOWN MINES CORPORATION

Dehue, West Virginia

for having operated an entire year from January 8, 1931, to January 8, 1932, a total of 378,874 man-hours, producing 261,924 tons of coal and working approximately 375 men without a fatality or loss of as much as a day to any employee from injury.

Metal Mines and Mining Companies

S.A. 109

THE CLEVELAND-CLIFFS IRON COMPANY

for having operated three underground and three open-pit mines more than a year without a lost-time accident, with production of more than 2,600,000 tons of ore and rock. The underground mines were the Morris Lloyd, Cliffs Shaft, and Gardner Mackinaw, in Michigan; the open pits were the Tilden in Michigan and the Holman Cliffs and Hill Trumbull in Minnesota.

S.A. 110

CHAMPION NO. 1 SHAFT
COPPER RANGE COMPANY

Painesdale, Michigan

for working without a lost-time accident from January 2, 1931, to January 2, 1932, handling 140,339 tons of ore and waste, with an average of 100 men, working 27,189 man-shifts.

S.A. 111

M. A. HANNA COMPANY

Duluth, Minnesota

for operating 13 open-pit and underground iron mines (two nonproducing), during 1931 with no fatalities and but 19 compensable and 28 lost-time accidents, with 2,408,599 tons produced in 2,418,631 man-hours exposure. Several of the mines, both open cut and underground, have worked more than a year without the occurrence of a lost-time accident.

S.A. 112

ARMOUR NO. 2 MINE
INLAND STEEL COMPANY
Crosby, Minnesota

for operating an underground iron mine without a fatality from September 19, 1923, to January 11, 1932, or more than 8-1/3 years, working 3,040,900 man-hours and hoisting 2,161,028 tons of ore.

S.A. 113

GREENWOOD MINE
INLAND STEEL COMPANY
Ishpeming, Michigan

for sinking the shaft a depth of 1,031 feet, working 103,024 man-hours with no fatalities and with but 8 accidents causing a total of 95 days lost time.

S.A. 114

MIAMI COPPER COMPANY
Miami, Arizona

for operating its underground mine without a fatality for more than 30 months from July 29, 1929, producing 13,287,517 tons of ore, with an average of 602 men working 4,173,272 man-hours.

S.A. 115

NO. 5 SHAFT, UNDERGROUND DEPARTMENT
THE MONTREAL MINING COMPANY
Montreal, Wisconsin

for working without a fatality or a lost-time accident from May 28, 1930, through December 31, 1931, or 583 days, with 467,224 man-hours exposure and 544,980 tons of iron ore and rock produced from an underground mine.

S.A. 116

PICKARDS, MATHER & COMPANY
Cleveland, Ohio

for operating 28 to 31 iron ore mines in the Lake Superior region with over 3,200 employed and with a remarkable record of mine months without a lost-time accident: 192 out of 360 in 1927, 244 of 360 in 1928, 266 of 372 in 1929, 279 of 339 in 1930, and 275 of 339 in 1931.

S.A. 117

REPUBLIC STEEL CORPORATION,
NORTHERN ORE MINES
Duluth, Minnesota

for operating 4 iron mines in the Lake Superior District in 1931 with but 4 lost-time accidents, the only serious one causing 69 lost days. This company reduced its accident frequency rate from 63.05 in 1930 to 13.9 in 1931, and severity rate from 1.69 in 1930 to 0.28 in 1931.

S.A. 118

OPEN CUT MINE
UTAH COPPER COMPANY
Bingham Canyon, Utah

for reducing its accident rates from a frequency of 121.3 and a severity of 10.1 in 1922 to frequency of 8.6 and severity of 0.2 in 1931. This mine worked the three-year period from January 21, 1929, through January 21, 1932, without a fatality and moved more than 75,000,000 tons of ore and rock, with almost 11,000,000 man-hours exposure to its approximately 1,400 employees.

S.A. 119

VINEGAR HILL ZINC COMPANY
Platteville, Wisconsin

for steadily reducing its accident rate from 1.01 lost-time accidents per 1,000 shifts worked in 1927 to 0.45 in 1931. With 17 accidents causing 327 days lost in 37,736 man-days worked, 1931 gave this company its best accident record in over 20 years in southwest Wisconsin.

Nonmetallic Mines and Plants

S.A. 120

LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

for maintenance through 1930 and 1931 of its notable safety record. Seven plants won trophies in 1930 and six plants in 1931 for operating without a lost-time accident. Its Iola, Kansas, plant has operated over 5 years, and its Ormrod No. 2, Pennsylvania, and Birmingham, Alabama, plants over 3 years each without a lost-time accident.

Petroleum Plants and Companies

S.A. 121

OIL REFINERY
MEXICAN PETROLEUM CORPORATION OF LOUISIANA, INC.
Destrehan, La.

for working an average of 206 men 575,390 man-hours, from October 23, 1930, through December 31, 1931, without a fatal or lost-time accident, and but 51 minor injuries. One hundred forty-one employees worked through 1930 and 1931 without any kind of accident.

S.A. 122

SALT CREEK FIELD,
MIDWEST REFINING COMPANY
Casper, Wyoming

for continuing its accident reduction through 1931, having had no fatalities and but 5 lost-time accidents in 2,007,613 man-hours of exposure with its lowest accident frequency rate 2.4 and accident severity rate 0.18; and for working 324 continuous days totaling 1,243,102 man-hours without a lost-time accident.

S.A. 123

SHELL PETROLEUM CORPORATION
St. Louis, Missouri

for operating its properties, employing an average of 10,538 men an average of 28,743,926 man-hours annually, from 1926 to 1931 with a decrease in accident frequency from 51.4 in 1926 to 11.1 in 1931, and in severity from 2.54 in 1926 to 0.47 in 1931. This company had 11,042,411 man-hours of exposure to 4,638 employed in 1926 and 29,202,972 to 10,615 employed in 1931.

Associations

S.A. 124

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

for continuation during 1930 and 1931 of its outstanding safety accomplishments. In 1930, 46 plants out of 128, and in 1931, 42 plants out of 122 operated without a single lost-time accident, 2 plants having worked over 5 years each without a lost-time accident.

Smelter

S.A. 125

HILLSBORO ILLINOIS PLANT
THE EAGLE-PICKER LEAD CO.

for operating without a fatality or a permanent total disability from 1925 through 1931 with 2,534,500 man-hours of work for its average of 124 employees. Frequency rate was 24.8 and severity rate 0.763. There were no lost-time accidents for 983 days through February 17, 1932.

Miscellaneous

S.A. 126

JOHN E. BAKER COMPANY
York, Pa.

for the successful prosecution of a well-planned accident-prevention campaign in its 7 limestone plants, 1 coal mine, and 1 manufacturing plant, with an average of 502 employees. Lost-time accidents were reduced from 307 in 1927 to 16 in 1931 or practically 95 per cent.

Individuals

S.A. 127

ALEXANDER A. ALEXANDER
Memacolin, Pennsylvania

for acting as assistant foreman in charge of 61 men who worked for 22 months to January, 1932, for 201,732 man-hours, without a lost-time accident.

S.A. 128

WILLIAM AXON
Coral, Pennsylvania

for directing difficult pillar extraction with maximum safety and having worked 55 years in coal mines, largely as foreman or assistant foreman, without having had an injury.

S.A. 129

FRANK AYER

for the outstanding safety records achieved every year during the period 1925 to 1931, inclusive, by mining plants of the Phelps-Dodge Corporation under his management at Nacozari, Sonora, Mexico, and Morenci, Arizona.

S.A. 130

WILLIAM HARVEY FOX

Lawton, West Virginia

for working 15 years in the driving of 9,500 feet of entry with production of 18,554 tons of coal without a lost-time accident. He has worked 50 years in coal mines.

S.A. 131

GEORGE J. HOVANEK

Uniontown, Pennsylvania

for the production of 3,500,843 tons of coal from 1920 through December 31, 1931, without a fatal accident or permanent total disability to employees under his management as mine foreman at the Perry and South Union mines.

S.A. 132

JONATHAN BLAINE JOHN

for his untiring efforts and successful leadership in the safety movement in the cement industry for five consecutive years, and for the excellent safety record made by cement plants under his direct management, eight out of nine having operated through 1930 without a lost-time accident. Every cement plant under his management has worked at least one full calendar year without a lost-time accident.

S.A. 133

ROBERT D. McCAA

for his record of 63 years of continuous employment in or around anthracite mines in Pennsylvania without sustaining a lost-time disabling injury; for 51 years he acted as hoisting engineer without an injury or fatality to persons being hoisted or lowered while he was operating the hoisting engine.

S.A. 134

JOHN PHILIP MORGAN

Bradley, Ohio

for having worked 54 years in coal mines without the loss of a day due to injury.

S.A. 135

PATRICK MURPHY

Brownsville, Pennsylvania

for working in coal mines for 54 years without incurring a lost-time accident.

S.A. 136

FRANK J. SMITH

for the excellent safety accomplishments of mines under his supervision, including the Bristol Mine, Crystal Falls, Michigan, and the Berkeshire Mine, Stambaugh, Michigan, which have both won two or more national safety certificates or trophies for outstanding safety records.

S.A. 137

THOMAS ROLOD WILSON

Blairsville, Pa.

for having worked in coal mines for 57 years until retirement in 1930, without a personal injury. From 1898 to 1930 the River Mine under his foremanship produced over 3,000,000 tons of coal with notable care for the safety of the employees.

1933

Coal Mines and Mining Companies

S.A. 138

CRANE CREEK MINE

THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY

McComas, West Virginia

for operating without a fatality from September 7, 1931, to December 31, 1932, employing an average of 511 men for 1,259,104 man-hours and producing 860,000 tons of coal, of which about 50 per cent was from pillars.

S.A. 139

HAULAGE & TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT

NELLIS MINE

AMERICAN ROLLING MILL COMPANY

Nellis, West Virginia

for having hauled the entire output of this mine aggregating more than 1,000,000 tons of coal from May 25, 1929, to December 31, 1932, with 144,831 man-hours of exposure, without a lost-time accident. The tonnages were 339,428 in 1929 (entire year); 303,318 in 1930; 287,987 in 1931; and 213,556 in 1932.

S.A. 140

ZEIGLER NO. 1 MINE

BELL AND ZOLLER COAL AND MINING COMPANY

Zeigler, Illinois

for reducing its accident-frequency rate from 340.15 in 1929 to 94.79 in 1932 and its accident-severity rate from 43.74 to 1.43. Since the last fatality on December 5, 1930, up to December 31, 1932, the mine has produced 1,735,440 tons of coal with an average of 775 employees working 1,814,416 man-hours; mechanical loading is used throughout.

S.A. 141

No. 51 MINE
ELLSWORTH COLLIERIES COMPANY,
Ellsworth, Pa.

for operating without a fatality from July 21, 1930, to December 31, 1932, employing from 789 to 642 men working 1,971,045 man-hours and producing 1,120,064 net tons of coal, of which 70 percent was mined from pillars.

S.A. 142

THE BLACK DIAMOND COAL MINING COMPANY
Birmingham, Alabama

for operating the Mossboro Mine without a lost-time accident from October 1, 1931, to December 31, 1932, with 144,925 man-hours of exposure and production 44,436 tons of coal; and the Benoit mine from August 15, 1931, to December 31, 1932, with one lost-time accident in 235,770 man-hours with production 74,987 tons of coal. The four mines of this company operated without a lost-time accident in October, 1932.

S.A. 143

BLOCK NO. 1 MINE
BLOCK COAL & COKE COMPANY
Block, Tennessee

for operating without a lost-time accident from May 26, 1931, to July 1, 1932, employing an average of 115 persons in the production of 67,832 tons of coal.

S.A. 144

WILDWOOD MINE
BUTLER CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY
Wildwood, Pa.

for operating without a fatality from December 27, 1930, to September 9, 1932, employing an average of 360 men working 1,330,930 man-hours and producing 1,135,321 tons of coal, of which about 60 per cent was from pillars.

S.A. 145

SOMERSET MINE
THE CALUMET FUEL COMPANY
Somerset, Colorado

for operating without a fatality from March 20, 1923, to December 31, 1932, or 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ years, with 1,878,384 tons of coal produced in 2,800,144 man-hours of exposure. In 1932, 124,774 tons of coal were produced in 128,579 man-hours with 6 lost-time accidents aggregating 76 lost days.

S.A. 146

COLONIAL COLLIERY COMPANY,

NATALIE, PA.

Owned by Madeira, Hill & Company,
Philadelphia, Pa.

for having the highest rating by the Pennsylvania Department of Mines, in coal production by anthracite mines in 1932, without a nonfatal roof-fall accident. This company was credited with an output of 506,937 tons, produced by 1,744,621 man-hours of employment.

S.A. 147

CRESTED BUTTE MINE

THE COLORADO FUEL & IRON COMPANY

Crested Butte, Colorado

for operating without a fatality from November 9, 1923, to December 31, 1932, employing an average of 195 men and producing 1,007,263 tons of coal.

S.A. 148

ROCKVALE NO. 3 MINE

THE COLORADO FUEL & IRON COMPANY

Canon City, Colorado

for operating without a fatality from June, 1904, to December 31, 1932, with production of 594,160 tons of coal; and for operating without a lost-time accident from June 22, 1931, to June 24, 1932, with a production of 41,154 tons of coal.

S.A. 149

STEUBENVILLE MINE

CONSUMERS MINING COMPANY

Steubenville, Ohio

for operating without a lost-time injury during 744 days, from January 4, 1931, to January 9, 1933, employing an average of 84 men working 230,732 man-hours and producing 128,630 tons of coal from a 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -foot bed; 85 per cent was taken from pillars.

S.A. 150

OREIDA MINE

THE DAVIS COAL AND COKE COMPANY

Boswell, Pa.

for operating without a lost-time accident from December 14, 1931; to January 31, 1933, employing an average of 180 men working 279,393 man-hours and producing 129,841 tons of coal, about 60 per cent from pillars in a bed about 6 feet thick with average pitch upward of 10 per cent. This mine had its last fatality on August 10, 1929.

S.A. 151

ALLOY MINE
ELECTRO-METALLURGICAL COMPANY

Alloy, West Virginia

for operating without a fatality or lost-time accident from March 14, 1931, to March 1, 1933, handling 385,068 net tons of material, including 234,977 net tons of bituminous coal, with an average of 130 employees working 541,185 labor hours.

S.A. 152

NO. 20 MINE
JAMISON COAL & COKE COMPANY

Pleasant Unity, Pa.

for operating 1,007 days without a fatality, from September 24, 1928, to December 31, 1932, with an average of 228 men working 1,123,812 man-hours and producing 2,152,640 tons of coal from a 7-foot seam ranging from flat to 30 degrees pitch. Eighty per cent of the coal was mined from retreat workings.

S.A. 153

ELKOL MINE
KEMMERER COAL COMPANY

Frontier, Wyoming

for operating 1,266 days, from November 21, 1924, to December 31, 1932, without a fatality, with an average of 24 employees working 28,628 man-shifts and producing 536,011 tons of coal, in a steeply pitching bed about 50 feet thick. Only 7 nonfatal accidents have occurred at this mine during 8 years, with resultant loss of 429 days.

S.A. 154

ROSEBUD MINE
THE NORTHWESTERN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY
Operated by Foley Brothers, Incorporated
Colstrip, Montana

for operating an open-pit mine without a fatality and only 82 lost-time accidents from January 1, 1925, to January 1, 1933, or 8 years, with an exposure of 3,044,208 man-hours, producing about 7,320,000 tons of coal and removing approximately 15,356,000 cubic yards of overburden.

S.A. 155

NEW BLACK DIAMOND MINE
PACIFIC COAST COAL COMPANY

Renton, Washington

for operating from January 23, 1929 to December 31, 1932, without a fatality, with an average of 369 employees working 2,356,040 man-hours, and producing 1,081,702 tons of coal from a bed about 8 feet in thickness and having a pitch of 28 to 40 degrees, much of the output being from pillars.

S.A. 156

PEALE, PEACOCK, & KERR, INC.

St. Benedict, Pa.

for operating its mines Springfield 1, Victor 2, 9, 10, 15, 17, 24, 29, and 45, without a fatality from November 28, 1931, to January 1, 1933, with an average of 1,485 employees and producing 1,123,999 tons of coal, of which about 65 per cent was from pillars from a bed 30 to 44 inches thick.

S.A. 157

VICTOR NO. 45 MINE
PENN RUN COAL CORPORATION

Clymer, Pa.

for operating without a fatality from July 20, 1920, to January 1, 1933, employing an average of 115 men and producing 595,892 tons of coal from a 3-foot bed, 41 per cent of the output being from pillars.

S.A. 158

THE HAMMOND MINE
THE PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL & IRON COMPANY
Girardville, Pa.

for operating without a lost-time accident from August 31, 1932, to December 9, 1932, or 77 working days, with an average of 508 men working 312,925 man-hours, producing 158,180 net tons of coal, in a gassy anthracite mine on pitches up to 65 degrees.

S.A. 159

ROCKHILL NO. 9 MINE
ROCKHILL COAL & IRON COMPANY

Wood, Pennsylvania

for operating 329 days without a lost-time accident from December 22, 1931, to November 15, 1932, employing an average of 251 men working 416,000 man-hours and producing 154,000 tons of coal, from a bed varying from 10 to 70 per cent in pitch and under adverse roof conditions.

S.A. 160

SOUTH UNION MINE
SOUTH UNION COAL COMPANY
Uniontown, Pa.

for operating 5 years and 296 days, from March 10, 1927, to December 31, 1932, without a fatality, employing an average of 261 men for 2,665,720 man-hours and producing 3,332,101 tons of coal, of which 80 per cent was from pillars.

S.A. 161

SPRINGFIELD NO. 1 MINE
SPRINGFIELD COAL CORPORATION
Nanty Glo, Pennsylvania

for operating without a fatality from August 20, 1929, to January 1, 1933, with an average of 375 men working 2,801,993 man-hours and producing 1,233,000 tons of coal from a bed averaging 44 inches in thickness, about 66 per cent of the tonnage being from pillars.

S.A. 162

THE ST. CLAIR COAL COMPANY
St. Clair, Pennsylvania

for having the highest rating by the Pennsylvania Department of Mines per nonfatal roof-fall accident among the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania in 1932, this company being credited with producing 632,553 tons per nonfatal roof-fall accident. The man-hours of exposure were 1,286,806.

S.A. 163

IMBODEN MINE
STONEGA COKE AND COAL COMPANY
Imboden, Va.

for operating without a fatality or a lost-time accident from March 20, 1931, to July 8, 1932, or 15 months and 19 days, with an average force of 178 underground and 20 on the surface and producing 231,469 tons of coal in 509,232 man-hours of exposure.

S.A. 164

RODA COLLIERY
STONEGA COKE AND COAL COMPANY
Roda, Va.

for operating 923 days without a fatality, from June 23, 1930, to January 3, 1933, working 3,098,448 man-hours and producing 1,442,279 tons of coal, of which about 65 per cent was from pillars.

S.A. 165

STONEGA COKE WORKS
STONEGA COKE AND COAL COMPANY

Stonega, Va.

for having had but 1 lost-time accident from November 29, 1929, to December 31, 1932, with production of 203,711 tons of coke with 539,223 man-hours exposure. This plant operated throughout 1931 and 1932 without a lost-time accident, producing 85,958 tons of coke with 227,531 man-hours of exposure, and without a fatality for 14 years, producing 2,176,872 tons of coke with 5,762,180 man-hours exposure.

S.A. 166

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

Rock Springs, Wyoming

for reducing accidents in its eleven coal mines in Southern Wyoming; in 1932 these mines worked 2,607,216 man-hours and produced 2,045,270 tons of coal with but one fatality against six in 1931 and a total of 83 for the previous 9 years, or about 9.22 per year. Accidents (fatal and nonfatal) were 60 in 1932 against 157 in 1931.

S.A. 167

WEYANOKE MINE

THE WEYANOKE COAL AND COKE COMPANY

Lowe, West Virginia

for operating without a lost-time accident during 1932, with an average of 100 men working 146,589 man-hours in the production of 125,000 tons of coal.

S.A. 168

BEECH BOTTOM MINE

WINDSOR POWER HOUSE COAL COMPANY

Windsor Heights, W. Va.

for operating without a lost-time accident from September 26, 1931, to August 2, 1932, with production of 390,827 tons of coal. From September 26, 1931, to January 19, 1933, an average of 403 employes produced 635,821 tons of coal with only four lost-time and no fatal accidents.

S.A. 169

DOROTHY MINE

THE YOUGHIOGHENY AND OHIO COAL COMPANY

Glen Robbins, Ohio

for operating without a fatality from February 18, 1929, to December 26, 1931, employing an average of 450 men and producing 1,111,700 tons of coal with 1,961,680 man-hours of exposure in a mine having coal slightly over 5 ft. thick and a hazardous draw-slate roof of 12 to 14 inches.

S.A. 170

DEHUE MINE
THE YOUNGSTOWN MINES CORPORATION
Dehue, W. Va.

for operating 602 days without a lost-time accident from January 7, 1931, to August 31, 1932, with an average of 214 men working 531,382 man-hours and producing 356,805 tons of coal.

Metal Mines and Mining Companies

S.A. 171

GREAT FALLS DEPARTMENTS
ANACONDA COPPER MINING COMPANY
ANACONDA WIRE AND CABLE COMPANY
Great Falls, Montana

for having worked 2,158,724 man-shifts without a fatality from 1928 to 1932, inclusive; and for working an average of 583 employees a total of 29,336 man-shifts in June, September, and November, 1932, with no accidents. This organization worked 8,635,593 man-shifts from July 1, 1915, to December 31, 1932, inclusive, and accident frequency was reduced somewhat over 80 per cent.

S.A. 172

BENNETT MINE
BENNETT MINING COMPANY
Keewatin, Minn.

for operating an open-pit mine with no fatalities and no lost-time injuries from June, 1928, to January 1, 1933, or 55 months, with an average of 52 men working 621,029 man-hours and producing 1,121,990 tons of iron ore and 638,284 tons of rock and stripping.

S.A. 173

BIWABIK MINE
BIWABIK MINING COMPANY
Biwabik, Minn.

for operating an open-pit mine with no fatalities and only two nonfatal lost-time injuries (23 days lost) from November, 1925, to January 1, 1933, or 86 months, with an average of 46 men working 974,649 man-hours, producing 1,717,601 tons of iron ore and 2,376,696 tons of rock and stripping.

S.A. 174

EUREKA-ASTEROID MINE
THE CASTILE MINING COMPANY
Ramsay, Michigan

for operating an underground mine with 1 lost-time accident from December 1, 1931, to December 1, 1932, with an average of 261 men, working 239,914½ man-hours, and producing 169,889 tons of ore. This mine operated without a fatality from December 21, 1922, to December 1, 1932.

S.A. 175

GARDNER-MACKINAW MINE
THE CLEVELAND-CLIFFS IRON COMPANY
Gwinn, Mich.

for operating an underground mine with no lost-time accidents from May 19, 1930, to January 1, 1933, or 957 days, with an average of 80 men working 417,301 man-hours, producing 178,967 tons of iron ore, and removing 3,323 tons of rock. This mine now has a record of over 1,500 days with but 1 lost-time accident.

S.A. 176

TILDEN MINE
THE CLEVELAND-CLIFFS IRON COMPANY
Ishpeming, Mich.

for operating an open-pit mine with no lost-time accidents from December 14, 1929, to January 1, 1933, or 1,113 days, with an average of 42 men working 211,410 man-hours, producing 440,010 tons of iron ore and removing 19,605 tons of rock.

S.A. 177

ALBANY MINE
CRETE MINING COMPANY
Hibbing, Minn.

for operating an open-pit mine with no fatalities and only two lost-time injuries from February 17, 1923, to January 1, 1933, or about 118 months, with an average of 52 men working 1,603,134 man-hours and producing 1,976,179 tons of iron ore and 1,350,224 tons of rock and stripping.

S.A. 178

MAHJOMEN MINE
CUYUNA ORE COMPANY

Iron-ton, Minnesota
for operating an open-pit mine with no fatalities and no lost-time injuries from January 1, 1930, to January 1, 1933, or 36 months, with an average of 28 men working 275,161 man-hours, producing 193,879 tons of manganese iron ore and 460,161 tons of stripping.

S.A. 179

HIAWATHA MINE
HAWTHA IRON ORE COMPANY
Iron River, Michigan

for operating an underground mine without a fatality or lost-time injury from August 6, 1930, to January 1, 1933, with an average of 153 men working 490,986 man-hours, producing 253,511 tons of iron ore, removing 12,773 cubic yards of rock, and handling 190,793 cubic yards of gravel in filling a large stope.

S.A. 180

MAHONING MINE
MAHONING ORE & STEEL COMPANY
Hibbing, Minnesota

for operating an open-pit mine with no fatalities and no lost-time injuries from May, 1930, to January 1, 1933, or 32 months, with an average of 111 men working 842,877 man-hours and producing 2,721,406 tons of iron ore and 1,904,601 tons of stripping.

S.A. 181

NO. 5 SHAFT, UNDERGROUND DEPARTMENT
THE MONTREAL MINING COMPANY
Montreal, Wis.

for operating without a fatality or lost-time accident from May 28, 1930, to December 31, 1932, or 948 days, with 604,304 man-hours of exposure in production of 692,555 tons of iron ore and rock, and in driving 11,528 feet of drift and crosscut and 4,769 feet of raises.

S.A. 182

NO. 6 SHAFT, UNDERGROUND DEPARTMENT
THE MONTREAL MINING COMPANY
Montreal, Wis.

for operating without a fatality or lost-time accident from December 12, 1931, to December 31, 1932, or 385 days, with 102,696 man-hours of exposure in production of 107,923 tons of iron ore and rock, and in driving of 3,922 feet of drift and crosscut and 2,976 feet of raises.

S.A. 183

PLYMOUTH MINE
PLYMOUTH MINING COMPANY
Wakefield, Mich.

for operating an open-pit mine with no fatalities and no lost-time injuries from December 23, 1929, to December 31, 1932, or 36 months, with an average of 66 men working 547,504 man-hours and producing 707,978 tons of iron ore and 1,164,356 tons of rock.

S.A. 184

RICHMOND MINE
RICHMOND IRON COMPANY
Palmer, Michigan

for operating an open-pit mine without a lost-time accident from January 1, 1928, to January 1, 1933, with an average of 30 men working 228,033 man-hours, producing 616,578 tons of iron ore and removing 80,276 cubic yards of stripping material. This mine has not had a fatality for 34 years.

S.A. 185

SAGAMORE MINE
SAGAMORE ORE MINING COMPANY
Ironton, Minnesota

for operating an open-pit mine with no fatalities and no lost-time injuries from August, 1929, to January 1, 1933, or 41 months, with an average of 32 men working 387,933 man-hours, producing 409,986 tons of manganiferous iron ore and 1,049,655 tons of stripping.

S.A. 186

TENNESSEE COPPER COMPANY
Copperhill, Tennessee

for operating the following departments: smelting, roasting, sintering, slag, acid, copper sulphate, flotation, railway, construction, mechanical, power, laboratory, and miscellaneous--with no accidents from January 28, 1932, to December 31, 1932, a total of 869,588 man-hours; and with but one lost-time accident in 1932 in 958,826 man-hours exposure. The Eureka mine worked 200,393 man-hours since the last accident on June 7, 1928.

S.A. 187

TOWNSITE MINE
TOWNSITE MINING COMPANY
Ironwood, Michigan

Operated by Republic Steel Corporation for operating an underground mine without a fatality or lost-time accident from January 14, 1931, to January 14, 1933, with an average of 39 men working 90,491 man-hours in 1931 and 61,721 man-hours in 1932, producing 61,330 tons of ore and 6,250 tons of rock and stripping.

S.A. 188

WAKEFIELD MINE
THE WAKEFIELD IRON COMPANY

Wakefield, Michigan

for operating an open-pit mine with but two lost-time injuries from December 1, 1927, to January 1, 1933, with an average of 103 men working 1,394,559 man-hours, producing 2,032,585 tons of iron ore and removing 1,840,234 cubic yards of stripping material. This mine has not had a fatality since 1917.

S.A. 189

NEWPORT MINE
THE YOUNGSTOWN MINES CORPORATION

Ironwood, Michigan

for operating an underground mine with no fatalities from August 20, 1927, to December 31, 1932, or 64 months, with an average of 281 men working 3,424,523 man-hours and producing 2,391,544 tons of iron ore and 116,682 tons of rock. This mine operated 4 months of 1928 without a lost-time accident, 9 months of 1929, 7 of 1930, 3 of 1931, and 10 of 1932.

Nonmetallic Mines or Plants

S.A. 190

IRONTON MINE
ALPHA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

Ironton, Ohio

for having operated an underground limestone mine from September 21, 1926 to January 1, 1933, working 1,030 days with 617,907 man-hours of exposure and mining 1,066,939 tons of stone without a lost-time accident.

S.A. 191

AVERY PLANT
AVERY SALT COMPANY

Avery Island, Louisiana

for having operated from July 3, 1931, to January 1, 1933, with 410,248 man-hours of exposure without a lost-time accident. The mine, with an average of 20 underground employees, worked 847 days without a lost-time accident.

S.A. 192

CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CORPORATION

Akron, New York

for having worked an average of 150 employees in a gypsum products plant, including an underground mine, from July 17, 1931, to December 31, 1932, a total of 419,758 man-hours, without a lost-time accident. From January 8, 1931, to December 31, 1932, the mine worked a total of 219,568 man-hours without a lost-time accident.

S.A. 193

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY

Plasterco, Virginia

for having operated a mine and surface plant at Plasterco, Virginia, through the year 1932 without a lost-time accident to an average of 50 underground and 60 surface employees producing and processing approximately 450 tons of gypsum per day.

Petroleum Plants or Companies

S.A. 194

ILLINOIS PRODUCING DIVISION

THE OHIO OIL COMPANY

Findlay, Ohio

for having decreased accident frequency practically 67 per cent from 22.37 in 1927 to 7.67 in 1932 and accident severity practically 95 per cent from 4.81 to 0.26, there being but 14 lost-time accidents to 727 employees in 1,826,224 man-hours of exposure in 1932.

S.A. 195

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

for operating without a lost-time accident as follows: Pipe Fitting Department worked 686,598 man-hours from January 6, 1932, to March 1, 1933; Technical Division worked 1,226,992 man-hours from July 17, 1931, to March 1, 1933; and Oil-Movement Department worked 1,256,000 (est.) man-hours from November 4, 1929, to March 1, 1933.

Individuals

S.A. 196

ALEXANDER A. ALEXANDER

Nemacolin, Pennsylvania

for acting as assistant foreman in charge of a section of the Nemacolin Mine which operated without a lost-time accident with a total exposure of 231,300 man-hours from March 14, 1930, to December 31, 1932.

S.A. 197

MATTHEW H. ANDERSON

Harwick, Pennsylvania

for supervising the operation of Section 4 of the Harwick Mine for 1 year, 4 months, and 24 days, without an accident with a total of 250,703 man-hours and with production of 208,660 tons of coal.

S.A. 198

JAMES PIERCE BUTLER
Nellis, West Virginia
for working fifty years in coal mines without the loss of a day due to personal injury.

S.A. 199

JOSEPH DUKE MELLOR CHADWICK, SR.
Steubenville, Ohio
for working 55 years in coal mines of the United States and England without incurring a lost-time injury, having been employed as driver, loader, track layer, motorman, timberman, pumper, and fire boss.

S.A. 200

CHARLES CONEZNY
Harwick, Pennsylvania
for his effectiveness as fire boss in aiding Section 4 of the Harwick mine to work 1 year, 4 months, and 24 days without an accident in a total of 250,703 man-hours and with production of 208,660 tons of coal.

S.A. 201

EDMUND GOULDER
New Philadelphia, Ohio
for having worked nearly 55 years in coal mining during which time he sustained but one slight injury causing 5 days lost time.

S.A. 202

MICHAEL HOLUPKA
Nemacolin, Pennsylvania
for having supervised the operation of a section of the Nemacolin Mine, with a total exposure of 203,854 man-hours, from March 28, 1930 to December 31, 1932, without a lost-time accident.

S.A. 203

EPH HUDSON
Coal Fork, West Virginia
for fifty-four years of continuous employment in West Virginia coal mines without incurring a lost-time accident.

S.A. 204

HENRY C. LICHTENFELD
Centralia, Illinois
for having worked 44 of the past 50 years without a lost-time accident, chiefly as a coal loader in solid shooting coal mines, this record continuing to date.

S.A. 205

WES LIGHT

Spring Fork, West Virginia
for 54½ years of continuous employment in
West Virginia coal mines without incurring
a lost-time accident.

S.A. 206

MICHAEL MC NAMARA

Ishpeming, Michigan

for 50 years work in and around mines with-
out a lost-time accident, and for efficient
supervision of the safety of those in his
charge.

S.A. 207

ALEXANDER MOFFAT

Steubenville, Ohio

for having worked over 60 years in coal
mines of the United States and Scotland as
a loader, driver, and timberman, without
incurring a lost-time injury.

S.A. 208

JOSEPH PETERSON

East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

for working in coal mines 68 years without
incurring a lost-time injury.

S.A. 209

ROBERT SLOAN, SR.

Soldier, Pennsylvania

for working 48 years in bituminous-coal
mines without a lost-time accident.

S.A. 210

JOHLI WESLEY SMITHERS

Sipsey, Alabama

for working forty-nine years in coal mining
without a lost-time injury to himself or to
persons under his supervision.

S.A. 211

LEWIS C. SMITLEY

Nemacolin, Pennsylvania

for having supervised the operation of a
section of the Nemacolin Mine from December
16, 1930, to March 1, 1933, with a total
exposure of 210,991 man-hours, without a
lost-time accident.

S.A. 212

DANIEL THOMAS

Amsterdam, Ohio

for having worked over 58 years in prac-
tically all phases of underground coal mining
without incurring a lost-time injury.

S.A. 213

THOMAS WHALEN

Wainwright, Ohio

for having worked in coal mines 58 years with but one lost-time accident. From 1883 until retirement in 1931, or 48 years, he incurred no lost-time accidents.

1934

Coal Mines and Mining Companies

S.A. 214

FLAT CREEK DIVISION

ALABAMA BY-PRODUCTS CORPORATION

Flat Creek, Alabama

for having produced 1,526,608 tons of coal without a fatality to January 1, 1934. The Gamma Mine worked without a fatality for 3 years, 6 months, and 21 days to January 1, 1934, production being 795,973 tons of coal.

S.A. 215

CRANE CREEK MINE

AMERICAN COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY

McComas, West Virginia

for operating without a fatality from September 7, 1931, to December 31, 1933 (and continuing), with average employment of 526, working 2,291,232 man-hours and producing 1,496,421 tons of coal, 59 percent being from pillars.

S.A. 216

ZEIGLER NO. 1 MINE

BELL AND ZOLLER COAL AND MINING COMPANY

Zeigler, Illinois

for reducing its accident-frequency rate from 340.15 in 1929 to 74.04 in 1933 and its severity rate from 43.74 in 1929 to 2.09 in 1933. This mine had no fatalities between December 6, 1930, and February 19, 1934, inclusive, during which period it produced 2,425,824 tons of coal, working a total of 2,544,824 man-hours. A fatality occurred on the surface on February 20, 1934.

S.A. 217

BETHLEHEM MINES CORPORATION

Johnstown, Pennsylvania

for operating its 9 mines in Pennsylvania without a fatality from May 13, 1932, to December 31, 1933 (and continuing), with average employment of 2,639 persons who worked 4,021,157 man-hours and produced 2,245,421 tons of coal.

S.A. 218

NO. 51 MINE
BETHLEHEM MINES CORPORATION
Ellsworth, Pennsylvania
for operating without a fatality from
July 21, 1930, to December 31, 1933 (and
continuing), with average employment of
660 persons who worked 2,532,613 man-hours
and produced 1,405,864 tons of coal.

S.A. 219

WILDWOOD MINE
BUTLER CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY
Wildwood, Pennsylvania
for operating without a lost-time roof fall
accident from September, 1932, to December,
1933, with production of 762,012 tons of
coal in 921,240 man-hours, and for reducing
number of lost-time accidents 92.8 percent,
accident frequency 89.2 percent, accident
severity 97.2 percent, and cost of accidents
91.3 percent from 1930 to 1933.

S.A. 220

SOMERSET MINE
CALUMET FUEL COMPANY
Somerset, Colorado
for operating without a lost-time accident
from August 31, 1932, to December 31, 1933
(and continuing), with production of 172,032
tons of coal in 190,324 man-hours worked.
This mine has worked without a fatality from
March 20, 1923, to December 31, 1933, pro-
ducing 2,050,416 tons of coal in 2,935,624
man-hours.

S.A. 221

CLEARFIELD BITUMINOUS COAL CORPORATION
Indiana, Pennsylvania
for operating its five mines without a
fatality from September 30, 1932, to December
31, 1933 (and continuing), with average employ-
ment of about 1,000 working 2,103,168 man-
hours and producing 1,496,804 tons of coal.
The coal bed has a dip of about 4 percent and
is from 42 to 60 inches thick. About 53 per-
cent of the production is hand loaded.

S.A. 222

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY
Pueblo, Colorado
(Coal Mining Department)
for reducing its accident-frequency rate from
79.93 in 1929 and 90.95 in 1930 to 53.2 in
1933 and its accident-severity rate from 13.08
in 1929 and 8.05 in 1930 to 5.40 in 1933. Pro-
duction per fatality in 1933 was 760,005 tons,
or far better than the average of 199,954 tons
for the coal mines in Colorado.

S.A. 223

DARBY COAL COMPANY

Evarts, Kentucky

for operating without a lost-time accident from September 1, 1932, to December 30, 1933, with employment of about 70 persons, producing 70,000 tons of coal in 39,200 man-hours of exposure. The mine has not had a fatal accident since November, 1928, and in the past 5 years has produced over 300,000 tons of coal with but 3 accidents (mashed fingers).

S.A. 224

ALLOY MINE

ELECTRO METALLURGICAL COMPANY

Alloy, West Virginia

for working without a lost-time accident from March 13, 1931, to December 31, 1933, with 682,979 "labor-hours" in which 323,619 tons of coal were mined and 189,659 tons of slate were hauled to the outside and dumped. The record was unbroken January 11, 1934.

S.A. 225

HANNA COAL COMPANY OF OHIO

St. Clairsville, Ohio

for having reduced accidents year by year from 554 in producing 1,591,297 tons of coal in 1929, to 143 in producing 2,019,476 tons in 1933, accident frequency being reduced 75 per cent. The record includes the five properties of this company and its subsidiary, the Jefferson Coal Company.

S.A. 226

HARLAN-WALLINS COAL CORPORATION

Verda, Kentucky

for working without a lost-time accident from October 1, 1932, until November 16, 1933, with average employment of 140 persons, producing 144,290 tons of coal in 253,950 man-hours from a flat bed about 40 inches in thickness, approximately 20 percent being from pillar work.

S.A. 227

LAWRENCE COLLIERY

HARLEIGH BROOKWOOD COAL COMPANY

(OPERATED BY MADEIRA, HILL AND COMPANY)

Mahanoy Plane, Pennsylvania)

for operating without a lost-time roof-fall accident from March 21, 1932, to October 25, 1933, with an average underground force of 374, of whom 143 were face miners working in 80 working places. Man-hours of exposure underground totaled 1,005,427 and tonnage 329,877, about 90 percent from pillars from 8 veins varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 feet thick on pitch from 0 to 65 degrees.

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S.A. 228

NO. 20 MINE
JAMISON COAL & COKE COMPANY
Pleasant Unity, Pennsylvania
for operating 1,197 days without a fatality,
from September 24, 1928, to January 1, 1934
(and continuing) working 1,589,344 man-hours
and producing 2,507,967 tons of coal in a 7-
foot coal bed pitching from 0 to 30 degrees,
and with 80 or more per cent of the output
from retreat workings.

S.A. 229

LINCOLN GAS COAL COMPANY
Washington, Pennsylvania
for operating without a fatality from
September 29, 1931, to January 19, 1934, in-
clusive (and continuing), with 475 men em-
ployed for 2,095,915 man-hours in the produc-
tion of 1,017,156 tons of coal, all hand-
loaded from a practically flat coal bed about
5 feet 2 inches thick. About 10 per cent
came from pillar work.

S.A. 230

HAULAGE DEPARTMENT - NO. 1 MINE
LINTON-SUMMIT COAL COMPANY
Linton, Indiana
Jack Hays - Haulage Boss
for working without a lost-time accident from
September 16, 1932, to January 1, 1934 (and
continuing), hauling 485,599 tons of coal in
approximately 242,800 pit-car loads and in
addition about 24,000 cars of rock, gobbing
it in abandoned workings, total man-hours
being 45,884. On one day 3,325 tons of coal
were hauled.

S.A. 231

MARY HELEN COAL CORPORATION
Coalgood, Kentucky
for working without a lost-time accident
from January 3, 1933, to February 5, 1934,
(and continuing), with production of 195,000
tons of coal in 109,960 man-hours.

S.A. 232

MOREA COLLIERY
MILL CREEK COAL COMPANY
(OPERATED BY MADEIRA, HILL AND COMPANY)
Morea, Pennsylvania
for operating without a lost-time roof-fall
accident from June 30, 1932, to April 13,
1933, in a total of 679,238 man-hours of ex-
posure and with production of 436,110 net
tons of coal from 7 coal beds varying from
29 to 384 inches in thickness on pitch 0 to
65 degrees.

S.A. 233

NATIONAL NO. 1 MINE
NATIONAL MINING COMPANY

Morgan Postoffice, Allegheny County, Pa.
for operating without a fatality from October
23, 1929, to December 31, 1933 (and continu-
ing), with production of 1,490,217 tons of
coal in approximately 2,635,000 man-hours;
and for having an excellent record as to lost-
time and serious accidents.

S.A. 234

HAULAGE FORCE - NELLIS MINE
NELLIS COAL CORPORATION

Nellis, West Virginia
for working without a lost-time accident
from May 5, 1929 until September 21, 1933,
or 1580 days with 1,267,488 tons of coal
hauled in 178,713 man-hours of exposure.

S.A. 235

TIPPLE FORCE - NELLIS MINE
NELLIS COAL CORPORATION

Nellis, West Virginia
for operating without a lost-time accident
from September 30, 1927 to December 31, 1933
(and continuing), with a total of 198,449
man-hours of work in handling more than
225,000 tons of coal per year.

S.A. 236

VULCAN COLLIERY
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
FUEL DEPARTMENT

Vulcan, West Virginia
for operating without a lost-time accident
from September 20, 1932, to January 20,
1934 (and continuing), with average employ-
ment of 115 persons working 185,842 man-hours
and producing 142,961 tons of coal. The coal
bed has averaged about 56 inches in thickness,
is flat, and has a rather poor roof; about 60
per cent of production was from pillars.

S.A. 237

MONITOR STRIPPING
PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY
Mt. Carmel Township

Northumberland County, Pennsylvania
for operating an electric shovel stripping
property without a lost-time accident from
February 11, 1932, to December 31, 1933, pro-
ducing 900,155 net tons of coal in 154,504
man-hours of exposure with an average force
of 34. The coal bed pitches 55 degrees and
is about 30 feet thick.

S.A. 238

PINE HILL COAL COMPANY

Minersville - Schuylkill County, Pa.
for operating without a fatality from
January 12, 1932, to February 28, 1934 (and
continuing), in the production of 1,147,146
commercial net tons of coal from 15 beds,
3-1/2 to 13 feet thick on pitch from flat
to vertical averaging 35 degrees. 750 em-
ployees, 550 underground, worked 3,485,008
man-hours.

S.A. 239

PARRISH MINE
RAILWAY FUEL COMPANY

Parrish, Alabama
for operating without a fatality from August
9, 1930, to January 1, 1934, with production
of 1,439,565 tons of coal in 2,398,696 man-
hours. The average tonnage per fatality in
the coal mines of Alabama in 1933 was 436,364.

S.A. 240

SCRANTON COAL COMPANY

Scranton, Pennsylvania
for operating without a fatality from Novem-
ber 13, 1932, to December 31, 1933, employing
1,385 men working 3,142,848 man-hours and pro-
ducing 771,087 tons of coal of which 70 per
cent came from pillars in beds varying from
1-1/2 to 15 feet thick and pitch about 10 de-
grees. This mine is classed as the heaviest
anthracite producer without a fatality in 1933.

S.A. 241

SHERIDAN-WYOMING COAL COMPANY

Monarch, Wyoming

and

HOTCHKISS COAL COMPANY

Sheridan, Wyoming

for having produced 6,579,695.47 tons of coal
to December 31, 1933, with but 2 fatalities.
The Hotchkiss Mine produced 734,975.22 tons
from April 1, 1920, to December 31, 1933, and
the Monarch Mine 2,747,010.95 tons from Decem-
ber 3, 1924, to December 31, 1933, without a
fatality; the Acme Mine produced 3,097,709.30
tons with 1 fatality in 1930 and 1 in 1931.

S.A. 242

BY-PRODUCT PLANT (PROPER)
SLOSS-SHEFFIELD STEEL AND IRON COMPANY

Birmingham, Alabama

for operating without a lost-time accident
from June 23, 1930, to December 31, 1933 (and
continuing), with employment of about 215
persons who worked 1,588,136 man-hours.

S.A. 243

SOUTH UNION MINE
SOUTH UNION COAL COMPANY
Uniontown, Pennsylvania

for operating without a fatal accident from March 10, 1927, to December 19, 1933 (and continuing), producing 3,726,982 tons of coal of which about 80 percent was from pillars, man-hours of exposure being 4,063,214.

S.A. 244

THE ST. CLAIR COAL COMPANY

St. Clair, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania for operating without a lost-time roof-fall accident from August 11, 1932, to January 1, 1934 (and continuing), with production of 909,705 tons of anthracite coal; approximately 410,000 tons in 1,804,383 man-hours of exposure were taken from underground operations (about 96 percent from pillar work), from 5 coal beds varying from 4 to 20 feet in thickness, on pitch from 5 to 90 degrees.

S.A. 245

ARNO COLLIERY
STONEGA COKE AND COAL COMPANY
Arno, Virginia

for working without a lost-time accident from December 2, 1932, to January 21, 1934, with 292,417 man-hours of exposure in producing 145,294 tons of coal.

S.A. 246

STONEGA COKE WORKS
STONEGA COKE AND COAL COMPANY
Stonega, Virginia

for operating without a fatality from January 1, 1919, to January 1, 1934 (and continuing), producing 2,214,342 tons of coke in 5,889,580 man-hours; and for operating without a lost-time accident from January 1, 1931, to January 1, 1934 (and continuing), with production of 123,428 tons of coke in 354,931 man-hours.

S.A. 247

STONEGA MINE
STONEGA COKE AND COAL COMPANY
Stonega, Virginia

for operating without a lost-time accident from February 21, 1933, to February 21, 1934 (and continuing), with production of 118,461 tons of coal in 284,306 man-hours. This mine has not had a fatality since February 24, 1928, and in that time produced 821,071 tons of coal in 1,970,570 man-hours.

S.A. 248

NO. 1 MINE
THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY
Winton, Wyoming

for working without a lost-time accident from May 25, 1932, to January 1, 1934 (and continuing), with production of 279,682 tons of coal in 257,968 man-hours of exposure to its approximately 119 employees.

S.A. 249

NO. 4 MINE
THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY
Rock Springs, Wyoming

for working without a fatality from April 17, 1923, to January 1, 1934 (and continuing), with production of 2,918,171 tons of coal in 3,697,896 man-hours of exposure to its average force of 218.

S.A. 250

"B" MINE
THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY
Superior, Wyoming

for working without a lost-time accident from January 8, 1932, to January 1, 1934 (and continuing), with production of 379,315 tons of coal in 377,024 man-hours of exposure to an average force of 133.

S.A. 251

KING MINE NO. 2
UNITED STATES FUEL COMPANY
Mohrland, Utah

for operating without a lost-time accident from October 17, 1932, to October 27, 1933, producing 225,621 tons of coal in 213,028 man-hours of exposure, about 30 percent production being from pillar work, largely in high coal (up to 20 feet in thickness).

S.A. 252

NO. 4 MINE
THE VESTA COAL COMPANY
California, Pennsylvania

for operating without a fatal accident from January 5, 1932, to March 1, 1934 (and continuing), producing 1,781,277 tons of coal in 2,995,952 man-hours. The accident-severity rate was reduced from 17.11 in 1928 to 6.09 in 1933. The mine has 45 men who have worked in it 20 or more years without a lost-time accident.

S.A. 253

NO. 6 MINE
THE VESTA COAL COMPANY

Denbo, Pennsylvania
for operating without a fatality from
April 23, 1931, to March 1, 1934 (and
continuing), with production of 902,051
tons in 1,652,470 man-hours and for re-
ducing its accident-severity rate from
7.61 in 1928 and 22.10 in 1929 to 2.29
in 1932 and 1.93 in 1933.

Metal Mines and Mining Companies

S.A. 254

UNDERGROUND DEPARTMENT
CHAMPION MINE - COPPER RANGE COMPANY

Painesdale, Michigan
for its steady progress in reducing the
accident rate every year from 2.46 acci-
dents from all causes per 1000 shifts worked
in 1926 to 0.36 in 1933. Approximately
1,010,640 man-hours were worked in 1933 and
286,808 tons of rock hoisted with no
fatalities or permanent disability accidents.

S.A. 255

UNDERGROUND DEPARTMENT
EMPIRE MINE, EMPIRE STAR MINES COMPANY, LIMITED

Grass Valley, California
for operating without a fatality from June
13, 1927, to January 1, 1934 (and continuing),
with total man-hours of exposure 4,027,648 to
its average crew of 244 persons.

S.A. 256

JAMES MINE
JAMES MINING COMPANY

Iron River, Michigan
for operating without a lost-time accident
from November 9, 1929, to December 1, 1933
(and continuing), with 339,735 man-hours
worked and production of 389,873 tons of ore.

S.A. 257

NO. 5 SHAFT WORKINGS
MONTREAL MINING COMPANY

Montreal, Wisconsin
for operating without a lost-time accident
from May 28, 1930, to December 31, 1933 (and
continuing), or 1,313 calendar days, produc-
ing 660,012 tons of iron ore and 82,904 tons
of rock in 661,520 man-hours. In addition to
the various stoping operations, 12,060 feet
of drifts and cross-cuts and 5,154 feet of
raises were driven.

S.A. 258

ORE-MINING DIVISION
 TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD COMPANY
 Bessemer, Alabama

for operating without a fatality from October 28, 1931, to March 6, 1933, with production of 1,351,877 tons of ore and stone; and for operating without a fatality from March 8, 1933, to February 14, 1934, with production of 1,311,032 tons of ore and stone. About 95 percent of the production was from underground workings.

S.A. 259

TENNESSEE COPPER COMPANY
 Copperhill, Tennessee

for operating its entire plant (mines, smelter, railroad, etc.) without a lost-time accident from April 19, 1933, to December 31, 1933 (and continuing), with 1,053,751 man-hours of exposure. The accident-frequency rate in 1933 was 1.47, a 99.22-percent reduction over the rate of 188.25 in 1923. The Burra Burra underground mine worked without a lost-time accident from December 15, 1932, to December 31, 1933 (and continuing), with 312,127 man-hours of work.

S.A. 260

TOWNSITE MINE - TOWNSITE MINING COMPANY
 REPUBLIC STEEL CORPORATION
 Ironwood, Michigan

for operating without a lost-time accident from January 14, 1931, to December 1, 1933 (and continuing), with 267,327 man-hours of exposure, in the production of 125,436 tons of iron ore and 50,174 tons of rock. This underground mine also has been free of fatal accidents since July 13, 1927 or more than 7 years.

S.A. 261

MAGNA PLANT
 UTAH COPPER COMPANY
 Magna, Utah

for operating every day from November 2, 1932, to March 1, 1934 (and continuing), with an average force of 203, with 702,968 man-hours of exposure and without a lost-time accident in the handling of 4,377,500 tons of ore, the first time in 27 years of operation that a full calendar year (1933) passed without a lost-time accident.

S.A. 262

NEWPORT MINE
YOUNGSTOWN MINES CORPORATION

Ironwood, Michigan

for operating without a fatality from September 1, 1927, to December 31, 1933, with an average of 268 employed, working 3,701,539 man-hours and producing 2,667,739 tons of material from one of the deepest iron ore mines in the United States. This mine operated 8 consecutive months of 1933 without a lost-time accident.

Nonmetallic Mines or Plants

S.A. 263

THE BIRMINGHAM PLANT
LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

Birmingham, Alabama

for operating without a lost-time accident from August 25, 1928, to April 21, 1932, or a total of 1,334 days, in which 1,170,700 tons of stone were quarried and 3,896,432 barrels of cement were shipped, the number of man-hours of exposure being 1,631,671.

S.A. 264

IOLA PLANT
LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

Iola, Kansas

for operating without a lost-time accident from September 9, 1926, to January 1, 1934 (and continuing), a total of 2,668 days, or over 7-1/3 years, in which 1,466,258 tons of stone were quarried and 4,819,809 barrels of cement shipped, the number of man-hours being 2,428,200.

S.A. 265

ORMROD NO. 2 PLANT
LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

Ormrod, Pennsylvania

for operating without a lost-time accident from July 25, 1928, to March 4, 1932, a total of 1,317 days, with quarrying of 1,387,200 tons of stone and shipment of 4,621,188 barrels of cement, the number of man-hours being 2,222,960.

S.A. 266

ORMROD NO. 3 PLANT
LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

Ormrod, Pennsylvania

for operating without a lost-time accident from September 8, 1927, to July 15, 1930, or 1,039 days in which 737,912 tons of stone were quarried and 2,434,717 barrels of cement shipped, the number of man-hours of exposure being 1,291,032.

S.A. 267

MEDUSA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

Cleveland, Ohio

for having 4 of its plants in the "1000-Day Club" of the Portland Cement Association, indicating that these 4 cement plants have operated without a lost-time accident for 1000 or more days up to and including January 1, 1934.

S.A. 268

POTASH COMPANY OF AMERICA

Carlsbad, New Mexico

for sinking its No. 1 shaft to a depth of 1,098 feet without a lost-time accident. Man-hours of exposure were 46,500 and the work was done between February 2, 1933, and December 30, 1933.

Quarries

S.A. 269

LIMESTONE QUARRY, CRUSHING AND SCREENING PLANT
INLAND LIME AND STONE COMPANY

Manistique, Michigan

for operating without a lost-time accident from November 18, 1932, to February 1, 1934, with employment of about 112 persons, who worked 306,200 man-hours.

Associations

S.A. 270

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

for having 19 cement plants in its 1000-Day Club, indicating that on January 1, 1934, all of these plants had operated without a lost-time accident for 1000 or more days, 2 having operated more than 2000 days and 9 more than 1400 days without a lost-time accident.

Mills or Smelters

S.A. 271

DUCKTOWN CHEMICAL AND IRON COMPANY

Isabella, Tennessee

for reducing accident frequency from 64.41 in 1929 to 5.16 in 1933 and accident severity from 10.96 in 1929 to 0.077 in 1933, man-hours being 1,505,998 in 1929 and 581,425 in 1933. Isabella Mine had accident severity 1.55 in 1929 against 0.33 in 1933 and accident frequency 91.79 in 1929 against 19.08 in 1933, ore tonnage being 88,356 in 1929 and 116,173 in 1933.

Miscellaneous

S.A. 272

IRONTON PLANT
COLUMBIA STEEL COMPANY
Provo, Utah

for operating without a lost-time accident from November 24, 1932, to December 31, 1933 (and continuing), with a force of 283 men, or an average of 168 men, working 488,357 man-hours.

S.A. 273

COAST RANGE DIVISION
HETCH HETCHY WATER SUPPLY SHAFT SINKING
AND TUNNELING

Livermore, California
for sinking the Thomas, Mocho, Indian Creek, and Escobar Shafts a total of 1,555 feet, and for driving 17-1/4 miles of tunnel (from Thomas Shaft 4-1/4, from Mocho Shaft 4-1/2, between Valle and Indian Creek Shafts 5, between Alameda and Irvington Portals 3-1/2) about 15 feet in diameter, with excavation of 776,870 cubic yards of material in 8,075,760 man-hours without a fatality.

Individuals

S.A. 274

ALEXANDER A. ALEXANDER
NEMACOLIN MINE - BUCKEYE COAL COMPANY
Nemacolin, Pennsylvania

for acting as assistant foreman in charge of a section of the Nemacolin Mine, which operated with a total exposure of 261,680 man-hours from March 14, 1930, to January 5, 1934, without a lost-time accident.

S.A. 275

JOHN W. BAILY
Burgettstown, Pennsylvania

for having worked 62 years in coal mines in the Panhandle District of Pennsylvania without a lost-time accident, retiring uninjured in 1933, at the age of 72.

S.A. 276

BROWNLOW ESTES
Bardo, Kentucky

for having worked 55½ years in coal mines in Kentucky without a lost-time accident.

S.A. 277

HARRY G. KNIGHT
St. Johns, Illinois
for having worked without a lost-time accident for the last 57 of his approximately 62 years of employment in coal mines around DuQuoin, Illinois.

S.A. 278

DAVID MORGAN
MINE NO. 5
VESTA COAL COMPANY
Vestaburg, Pennsylvania
for acting as assistant foreman in charge of about 110 men who worked without a lost-time accident from October 29, 1931, to February 6, 1933, with 225,812 man-hours of exposure.

S.A. 279

DAVID MOYES
NO. 5 MINE
VESTA COAL COMPANY
Vestaburg, Pennsylvania
for acting as assistant foreman and operating his section of the mine without lost-time accidents from December 10, 1931, to July 22, 1933, man-hours of exposure being 226,236.

S.A. 280

HENRY A. RENINGER, SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE
LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
Allentown, Pennsylvania
for successful leadership in the safety movement especially in the cement industry. Under his direction in charge of accident prevention, every plant in the Lehigh Portland Cement Company has a record of having worked at least one calendar year without a lost-time accident; and the 15 plants of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company have had 41 plant-calendar-years of operation without a lost-time accident.

S.A. 281

DANIEL THOMAS
Amsterdam, Ohio
for having worked without a lost-time accident for 59 years and 2 months in underground coal mining, retiring from active service on December 13, 1933.

S.A. 282

ELGIE UNDERWOOD
NO. 4 MINE
VESTA COAL COMPANY

California, Pennsylvania
for acting as assistant foreman over a
section of the mine which operated without
a lost-time accident in 240,087 man-hours
of exposure.

S.A. 283

WILLIAM WILKERSON
DeSoto, Illinois

for working practically 75 years without
a lost-time accident in coal mines of
England and the United States, from 1856,
when he was 9 years old, to 1930, when he
retired at the age of 83.

CONCLUSION

Although there were about 17 major coal-mine disasters per year with average fatalities of 478 annually from them in the period 1906-10, inclusive, as given in the opening paragraphs of this paper, there was but 1 major explosion fatality in the coal mines of the United States in 1933 and in it but 7 lives were lost and there were but 2 major coal-mine disasters in 1934, an explosion with 17 fatalities and a mine fire with 5 deaths. Although there were 2,658 total coal-mine fatalities annually in the period 1906-10, inclusive, there were but 1,064 such fatalities in 1933 and about 1,185 (tentative figures) in 1934. Unquestionably the safer operation of coal mines of which Dr. Joseph A. Holmes had visions when he became the leader of the U. S. Bureau of Mines in 1910 is now at least in part a reality.

The mining industry is becoming "safety conscious", although it must be admitted that the improvement has not kept pace with safety achievement in other industries. Unquestionably the awards given by the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association have played an important part in the recent progress of the safety movement in the mining and allied industries of the United States, and the material reduction of accidents in those industries in the past few years has had a considerable part of its impetus in the inspiration conveyed to the mining industry by the publicity given the extremely fine safety accomplishments of the recipients of the awards of the association.

The assembling and checking of the accuracy of the wordings of the awards as contained in this paper have been done by Mrs. M. J. Schutrumpf and Mrs. Louise Pedlow, both of whom for the past several years have done much of the considerable amount of work entailed in the operation of the association.